EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH B.P.P. COUNSEL SHELDON OTIS · SEE CENTERFOLD

THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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"Charges Are A Police Set-Up"

STATEMENT FROM HUEY



BPINS photos

"Richmond Incident Has Cast A Grave Pall On My Hearing"



Black Panther Party Founder and President HUEY P. NEWTON at court hearing. Chief counsel SHELDON OTIS (rear, right) watches interview.

The following statement by Black Panther Party Founder and President Huey P. Newton was issued on Monday morning, October 31, 1977.

Recognizing the weakness of their case against me, the prosecutor and police have chosen to suggest to the public that I was somehow involved in an assassination attempt against the "chief prosecution witness" on the eve of my initial court hearing. This is false. I cannot and did not condone any action to harm or intimidate any witnesses against me.

In fact, I knew before returning to this country that the prosecution's chief witness, Crystal Grey, had admitted in a taped interview to one of my investigators that:

•She identified me as approaching her in a van "a month or so" after the incident, when it can be proven that I was out of the country at that time.

•She was "loaded," suffered from night-blindness, was nearsighted and not wearing her glasses the night of the incident she allegedly witnessed.

•In her precarious position as a street prostitute, she was subject to police pressure and had substantial involvement with the police, including:

1. She admitted that the police had promised to "set her up" in the Bahamas if she testified against me.

2. She was arrested for a felony before my return and the prosecutor has kept this charge

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Editorial

U.S. SELL OUT ON SOUTH AFRICA

The slick public relations job carried out by the Carter administration regarding its so-called "enlightened" policy in southern Africa has been exposed for what it really is — a lie.

By vetoing three United Nations resolutions calling for strict economic and military sanctions against the White apartheid regime (see article, page 7), Jimmy Carter has demonstrated that he lacks the guts to take a strong stand against a system of government that is condemned throughout the world.

At this point, Black-ruled African nations can rightfully say regarding U.S. policy in southern Africa, "Put up or shut up."

The Azanian liberation struggle and the continuing counterattack by the South African government dominate the front-page headlines. Fearful that the truth will be exposed in the state's brutal murder of Steve Biko, the Vorster regime last week abruptly ended a formal inquest begun into the Black Consciousness Movement founder's death. Biko's assassination touched off a new wave of Black protest in South Africa, contributing to the recent mass arrests of Black activists and press censorship of anti-apartheid news publications.

Also last week, the controversial trial of prominent Azanian activist Winnie Mandela ended after three days, postponed until January of next year. Vorster and his hatchet men are running scared, so scared that they can ill afford to allow the Biko and Mandela cases to proceed.

The bottom line for both the U.S. and South Africa is economic power. Carter will continue to take a wishy washy stance on apartheid as long as South Africa remains this country's chief trading partner. The wealthy South African economy was built on the exploitation of Black workers, and the majority of White South Africans are willing to go to their graves defending their wealth and privilege.

Progressive countries in Africa are demanding that their real friends stand up against apartheid. The U.S. vetoes make this government a clear and dangerous enemy. □



"Think we can use this?"

Letters to the Editor

CONGRATULATIONS ON 11th ANNIVERSARY

Greetings Comrade Huey,

I would like to start this letter off by saying congratulations on your 11th anniversary toward the people's struggle and against this capitalist country that calls itself Americka, which very, very soon will have to do as South Africa is doing right now — giving up what they have taken through armed force, from the beginning of slavery.

You see Comrade Huey, nothing lasts forever. Even life has an ending. Sooner or later you will die; you can't live forever. Well, that's how facist Americka is going to die. Yes, and the people will run it as it was run from the beginning, everything done by order of the people; the people want and need nothing but love for each other. And I, as well as you, acknowledge that without any worrying about your next meal, or where you are going to sleep, or just life in general, life can be much more beautiful than it is now.

Comrade Huey, we have been constantly told that we will not witness the revolution, or, I might say, the freedom fight. There are people who are scared of revolution, because they are really scared to die. But we must take notice of all the things that this man has set up to keep Black and oppressed people crying and not actually aware that he is starting a world struggle.

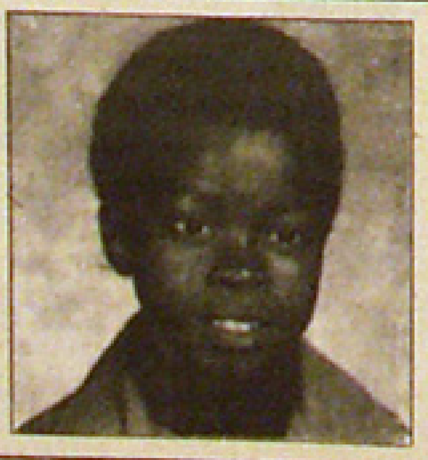
One, there is the neutron bomb, which is specially made to destroy the oppressed people if they ever try to rebel against the government through armed force. Believe me, Comrade Huey, man in general has never made anything that he can't use on another man. I, as well as you, know that this neutron bomb has been in progress for the people who are struggling against this system. It's aimed directly toward the oppressed people throughout the world.

You see Comrade Huey, before getting to far off into this message of freedom, allow me to say "Power To The People" meaning the Black and oppressed people all over the world. And may some day the fight for freedom and all the warriors that have died in the struggle be given a day of honor; a day that all warriors can be given a "standing ovation"; a day to be recognized not as a color but as a people; a day to see people as they should be seen; a day to the end of capitalist Americka and its establishment, its Ku Klux Klan government.

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Remember Tyrone Guyton

14-YEAR-OLD BLACK YOUTH • MURDERED BY POLICE: NOVEMBER 1, 1973



COMMENT

"Youth Subminimum Wage Ill-Conceived, Misguided, Misdirected"

By Congressman Ronald V. Dellums

In the following Comment, progressive Bay Area Congressman Ron Dellums denounces the subminimum wage for youth bill that was recently narrowly defeated in the House of Representatives and calls for a "systematized transition of young people from school to the marketplace."

During the consideration of the minimum wage bill, an amendment was offered that would have permitted employers to pay a subminimum wage to youth under 19 years of age. After a heated discussion, the House of Representatives — by one vote — rejected the amendment.

During the debate I took the floor and told my colleagues that a subminimum wage for youth would establish a dangerous precedent. It is ill-conceived, misguided, and misdirected.

Sometimes, in order to understand the total ramifications of the issue before us, we must step outside the context of the immediate question.

Let us assume for a minute that someone proposed a race differential to the minimum wage and said, "Let's pay Blacks, Browns, Reds, and Yellows a subminimum wage, because there is significant unemployment in the minority communities."

One argument would be racism, and another argument would be discrimination, and this is interesting.

I am sure many of my colleagues in the House of Representatives who are proponents of the subminimum wage amendment would say, "Let's not have minorities being paid a lower minimum wage, because that would create a situation where they would be exploited and White workers would be driven out of employment."

Let us then say that someone offered a sex differential amendment and said, "Let us set up a

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B.P.P. SUPPORTER JAILED, REFUSES TO TESTIFY IN "FRAME-UP"

VICE SQUAD CONSPIRACY SURFACES AT HUEY P. NEWTON HEARING

(Oakland, Calif.) - Inconsistencies in the testimony of a second admitted prostitute, whose vast imagination caused a minor courtroom row and cast grave doubt over the validity of her "eyewitness" status; the failure of a veteran police investigator to follow key leads, but instead, at the incessant urgings of the Oakland police vice squad, focusing solely on the defendant; and the dramatic refusal of a BPP supporter to testify in what she called an "attempt to frame Huey," highlighted the concluding days of Black Panther Party President Huey P. Newton's preliminary hearing on false charges last week.

Next, on Monday, November 7, presiding Municipal Court Judge J. Robert Friborg will hear prosecution and defense arguments on several legal issues raised during the six-day, six witness hearing. Friborg is also expected to rule next week whether or not the respected BPP leader's case is bound over to Superior Court for trial.

In an exclusive interview with THE BLACK PANTHER following the close of the preliminary hearing on Monday, October 31, attorney Sheldon Otis, Huey's chief counsel in the proceedings, commented that the prosecution's cases were "very, very weak.

"The preliminary hearing certainly indicates that there was a conspiracy to frame Huey, using seedy-type witnesses and pressuring them to give testimony against him. That's the type of evidence that came out of this hearing," Otis said. (See centerfold for complete interview.)

Indeed, the third prosecution witness last week, Ms. Michelle Yvette Jenkins, 20, fit this description almost to perfection.

A veteran of the streets since she was 13, Jenkins, who uses the aliases "Candy Robinson," "Maria Robinson" and "Michelle Jenkins," startled the court both with what she said and with what she didn't get a chance to say.

Heralded by the prosecution as a "star" eyewitness, Jenkins in her testimony falsely claimed she saw Huey slap and shoot a 17-year-old prostitute named Kathleen Smith on San Pablo Avenue on August 6, 1974.

An important ingredient was missing from Jenkins' account, however — Jenkins said that she and Ms. Smith were the only two





HUEY P. NEWTON after court hearing and (inset) BPP supporter MOLLY DOUGHERTY is jailed after refusing to testify in "frame-up."

"working" the corner of 29th Avenue and San Pablo that evening, flatly contradicting the previous "star" prosecution witness, Raphelle Gary, a.k.a. "Crystal Grey," who said she (Gary) was standing only a few feet away from the young streetwalker when the incident occurred.

Sharply questioned by Sheldon Otis under cross-examination, Jenkins, like Gary, admitted that when recently arrested, she called the Alameda County District Attorney's office and was immediately released on her own recognizance (O.R.) despite previous convictions. (Jenkins was arrested for prostitution in San Francisco just two days before her testimony.)

Jenkins also admitted that she may have told the police that the person who shot Ms. Smith had a mustache and was 5'2" or 5'3" tall. (Huey is 5'11".) She added.

At one point, Otis, while questioning Jenkins, was interrupted by an objection from assistant D.A. Tom Orloff. Asking that the witness be excused during the legal arguments, Otis explained that he wanted to attack her credibility as an "eyewitness" because Jenkins, the previous evening, had called the Oakland police to tell them that she saw Preston Callins, the tailor who claims Huey assaulted him, driving a car with two men

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ATTEMPT TO DISCREDIT HUEY

F.B.I. Secret War Against The B.P.P.

The following is Part I of a special three-part series appearing in THE BLACK PANTHER, with information based upon previously suppressed FBI documents detailing the secret government war against the Black Panther Party and its Founder and President Huey P. Newton in particular. **PART 1**

(Oakland, Calif.) - The directive from FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to special agents in charge ("SACs") of the Chicago, New York and San Francisco offices, dated November 3, 1970, was crisp and precise:

"Bureau authority is granted for Chicago and New York to prepare and mail the anonymous letters proposed.... Take the usual precautions to insure that action taken cannot be traced to the Bureau.

"Recipients should be alerted for any results from this operation.

NOTE:

"Angela Davis, top ten fugitive, was arrested by Bureau Agents in New York City on 10/13/70. David Rudolph Poindexter, Negro male from Chicago, was arrested with Davis and charged with harboring. New York racial informant has advised



ANGELA DAVIS

that there have been 'rumblings' in the Negro communities that Poindexter 'fingered' Davis. New York suggests that anonymous letters be mailed to Ebony Magazine *(postmarked Chicago, Illinois) and* Village Voice *(postmarked New York City). Both are publications published by and primarily for Negroes. The letters would cast Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense and Supreme Commander, as the 'finger man.' Suggestion approved as action could have a disruptive effect in the Black nationalist field and particularly between the Communist Party, USA — New Left coalition and the BPP."*

The vicious FBI plot to falsely accuse Huey P. Newton as the "finger man" of Black activist Angela Davis was just one of 12 separate conspiracies disclosed in documents recently released to the BPP leader under the Freedom of Information Act.

Of 294 COINTELPRO (Counterintelligence Program) plots the FBI admittedly undertook against so-called "Black Nationalist Hate Groups," 233 are confirmed to have been directed against the Black Panther Party.

Plus, according to sworn affidavits in the hands of BPP attorneys handling the Party's $100 million lawsuit against the federal gov-

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LESTER LEWIS UNJUSTLY PLACED IN E.M.R. CLASS FOR 5 YEARS

BLACK YOUTH TESTIFIES AT I.Q. BIAS TRIAL

(San Francisco, Calif.) - *"Why are you here?"* the Black attorney asked.

"Because I was put in a class I should never have been," the Black teenager answered softly.

The question, asked by Public Advocates attorney William Harris, and the answer, provided by 18-year-old Lester Lewis, cut the heart of the issue at hand.

From 1966 to 1971, Lester, on the basis of a less-than-75 score he received on an intelligence test, was placed in classes for the educable mentally retarded (EMR) in San Francisco.

Despite a retest in 1970 in which he scored above the minimum, Lester was not removed from the EMR class until 1971, when he and five other Black children and their parents filed suit against the city and state public school systems.

In the class action suit, *Larry P. vs. Riles*, the Black plaintiffs assert that standard I.Q. tests are culturally biased against Black schoolchildren, that they systematically underestimate the learning ability of Black youth and therefore must not be used as a racist technique for EMR placement.

Larry's mother, now a nurse's aide in Tacoma, Washington, testified earlier in the case that she thought her son got a "raw deal" in San Francisco public schools as a result of the unjust EMR placement, which stigmatized him as a "retard."

Mrs. Lester said she "got mad" when the special "ungraded" class to which she thought Lester was assigned turned out to be a class for the mentally retarded.

In testimony last week before U.S. District Court Judge Robert Peckham, the questions to Lester were aimed to show that he is not mentally retarded and is capable of functioning as well as most persons of his age and background.

Lester testified that he flew alone from Tacoma to San Francisco for the trial and that every summer he flies back to Georgia by himself to visit his father. He cooks for himself, plays football and track, and plans to enroll in a public vocational school in Tacoma where he can learn welding.

There were 10 children in Lester's EMR class — four boys and six girls, all Black.

"We did art mostly and spent about 10 minutes reading and 10 minutes on math," he recalled.





Dr. DOROTHY POWELL (insert) and LESTER LEWIS on witness stand in I.Q. bias trial.

"We also went on field trips to the zoo, fished and took boat trips."

He added that when he started the class he thought he needed help in reading.

To show the effect of being placed in an EMR class, Harris asked Lester what he would do if anyone called him a "retard," something that hasn't yet happened.

"I'd probably get mad," Lester replied.

"How would you feel if you went to get a job and you learned the boss had been told you were retarded?" Harris asked.

"Not too happy," Lester replied.

Since the opening day, counsel for the Black children and parents, Public Advocates, Inc. and the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, have summoned to court several "expert witnesses" — noted psychologists and sociologists — to strengthen the argument that I.Q. tests are biased against Blacks and other minorities.

In recent weeks, Dr. Gloria Powell, a Black physician and director of the UCLA Health Center's child psychiatric out-patient department; Dr. Leon Kamin, professor of psychology at Princeton University; and Dr. Jane Mercer, professor of sociology at U.C. Riverside and a pioneer in correcting the mislabeling of students as retarded, have all testified in support of the plaintiffs.

"It's important not to relate school failure with mental retardation," Dr. Powell said.

"Lots of psychological damage can be done by placing a child in an EMR class when the child is not retarded. There can be a lot of negative consequences. The child feels inferior and ends up with a low self-esteem."

Dr. Kamin testified ...at it is "palpably absurd" to think that low scores on I.Q. tests indicate a limited intelligence ability.

Taking into account the assumptions of the French scholar, Alfred Binet, who first divised such intelligence tests in 1905 (for White-educated Europeans) and tracing the development of White-based questions, Dr. Kamin said flatly:

"Present I.Q. tests are culturally and racially biased against Blacks and slanted in favor of White middle class children."

I.Q. tests "are also grossly biased against women," Dr. Kamin said.

"Women do better than men in school but poorer than males in I.Q. tests, indicating the tests don't accurately measure the potential to learn."□

This Week In Black History

November 5, 1917

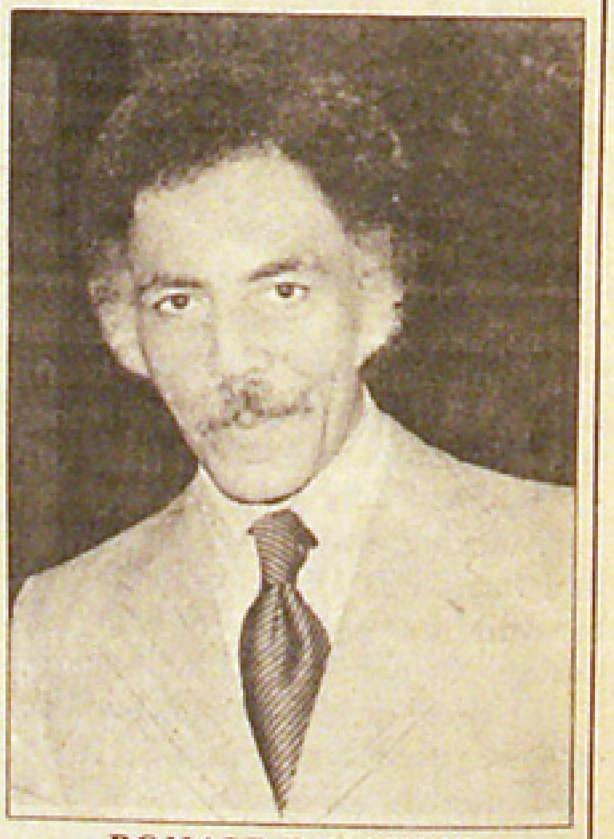
A Supreme Court decision handed down on November 5, 1917, struck down a Louisville, Kentucky, ordinance which required Blacks and Whites to live in separate blocks.

November 2, 1954

Charles Diggs, Jr., from Detroit, was elected Michigan's first Black congressman on November 2, 1954.

November 1, 1969

Black community leaders in East St. Louis, Illinois, were forced to accept a $1.9 million job training program on November 1, 1969, following threats from the Labor Department that $10 million in federal aid would be withdrawn from the city. Black civil rights activists were incensed by the fact that the federal government had failed to consult the Black community when it drew up the program.



RONALD DELLUMS

November 3, 1970

Ronald Dellums, a Black city councilman from Berkeley, ran in a predominantly White district and defeated six-time White incumbent Jeffrey Cohelon to gain a seat in the House of Representatives on November 3, 1970.

FRONTRUNNER IN DISTRICT 4 IN S.F. ELECTIONS

Ella Hill Hutch: "It's Time To Start Building"

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Ella Hill Hutch, a leading candidate in the November 8 elections for the District 4 seat on the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, hopes to initiate a program of building for concrete change in the city's Western Addition and Tenderloin districts.

There are very severe economic and social problems in District 4 and Mrs. Hutch, currently the vice-president of the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) Board of Directors, has shown that she has the ability and drive to mobilize various sectors of the community to overcome these obstacles.

Mrs. Hutch has resided in San Francisco for 30 years and has been very active in community concerns. As a member of Black Women Organized For Political Action (BWOPA), she has given her time to organizing political clubs, precinct organizing and voter registration.



ELLA HILL HUTCH, District 4 candidate for the San Francisco Board of Supervisors.

Mrs. Hutch's campaign literature stresses that "It's time to start building." The well-known and highly respected candidate calls for:

•Building a healthy job market;

•Building safe and decent housing;

•Building a fair property tax system;

•Providing better services to the elderly;

•Building a new Fillmore Cultural and Trade Center;

•Establishing childcare services where they are needed; and

•Building a safe and dependable MUNI (public transit system).

Mrs. Hutch is currently employed as a switchboard operator for the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. Her campaign has received major support from the S.F. County Democratic Central Committee, the San Francisco Labor Council, the San Francisco Black Leadership Forum, the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance and many other political, civic, labor, community and religious organizations.

In order to deal with striking examples of urban decay found in both the Western Addition (Fillmore) and Tenderloin districts, Mrs. Hutch believes that a healthy job market, generated by tax incentives to businesses hiring San Francisco residents, is very basic to revitalizing the area.

In order to stem the rapid deterioration of both of these areas, Mrs. Hutch believes that existing housing must be rehabilitated through low-cost loan and government aid programs for homeowners.

"Too often in the past," Mrs. Hutch warns, "bulldozers have been called in to solve our housing problems. Vacant land is no solution."

The front-running candidate is firmly opposed to housing speculation which "not only hurts tenants, but also long-term homeowners, by artificially inflating tax assessments in a neighborhood."

The election of Mrs. Ella Hill Hutch would be political history in San Francisco, making her the first Black woman to serve on the Board of Supervisors. But most importantly, the people of the decaying Western Addition and the hard-luck Tenderloin will, for the first time, have representation from someone who is truly committed to them. □



BOB COVINGTON(center), a District 9 candidate for the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, was one of the founders of the movement for district elections.

SUPPORT GROWS FOR BOB COVINGTON IN DISTRICT 9 RACE

(San Francisco, Calif.)- Bob Covington, Black candidate for the San Francisco Board of Supervisors in District 9 (Bernal Heights/Ingleside), has stood on his record as a staunch defender of people's rights in the face of the city's powerful financial interests in his current campaign.

The November 8 city elections here will be the first time supervisors will be elected by district, and Covington has played a major role in making this happen. In 1971, the hard-working community activist founded Citizens for Representative Government (CRG), the group that initiated the drive for district elections. In 1975, he was a key figure in establishing the progressive San Francisco Community Congress.

The Black activist is also a founder and working member of several grassroots organizations, including the Federation of Ingleside Neighbors and the San Francisco Black Political Caucus. In 1974, Covington organized the San Francisco Information Clearinghouse, a nonprofit group which provides technical assistance and support to community organizations all over the city.

Covington is calling for:

•An end to unfair tax assessments and rampant real estate speculation which is eating away at poor and minority communities;

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November 8 - First For S.F. District Elections

(San Francisco, Calif.) - In the November 8 city elections here voters, for the first time, will elect members of the Board of Supervisors by district. This progressive political change is one of the major reasons for the emergence of 14 Black supervisorial candidates in the most hotly-contested races this city has seen in years.

Due to the victory of Proposition T in the summer of 1976 and the recent defeat of Propositions A and B in August, district elections have become a long-fought for reality in San Francisco. The movement for district elections began in 1971 and was carried to victory by a grassroots coalition — the Community Congress — in 1976.

The city is now divided into 11 districts. Each district will choose a representative to sit on the Board of Supervisors. Prior to district elections, supervisors were elected by a citywide vote, placing minority and progressive candidates at a disadvantage. Candidates had to seek the backing of large financial and corporate interests in order to raise the money for expensive, citywide campaigns.



Map of San Francisco supervisorial districts.

District elections will now give Black, poor and working people a chance to gain meaningful representation on the Board of Supervisors. Evidence of this is the fact that 14 of the 116 candidates are Black — with two Black candidates, Ella Hill Hutch in District 4 and Bob Covington in District 9, regarded as frontrunners in their respective races.

There are also a number of propositions on the November 8 ballot, several of which deserve special notice:

•Proposition E — requires the mayor to work full-time and not have any outside business or occupation;

•Proposition F — limits the term of the city's chief adminis-

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STATEMENT FROM HUEY

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— for which she could go to prison — hanging over her head.

3. After her felony arrest, she called the district attorney prosecuting me and was then released on the felony charge without having to put up any bail.

4. In addition she was on probation for a prior crime before my return, is still on probation, and is subject to having that probation revoked at any time.

5. She also said that the other prosecution witnesses were too far away to have seen the assailant.

I knew these facts because my attorneys, including Paul Harris, came to Cuba with a transcript of Crystal Grey's interview and details of our investigations.

In sum, it makes no sense for me to have feared this witness' testimony. Any harm that came to her before my hearing would be more damaging to my defense than her actual testimony. Indeed, the only credibility she has as a witness is due to the prosecution and police descriptions of her as an attempted assassination victim.

BURDEN

The police and prosecution have publicly placed the burden on me to explain the extremely strange Richmond event in which the only person killed was a former Panther. According to the press, three heavily armed masked men in blue jump suits were foiled by a 55-year-old woman. The media says that the apartment was not that of the prosecution witness, but close to her residence. The dead man was also, according to the police, supposedly shot by one of the other men in a blue jump suit. All the weapons were left behind.

I have no knowledge of what happened in Richmond, and, from these facts, cannot make any sense out of what happened. All I know is that this incident has cast a grave pall on my hearing and understandably disturbed the public.

It is well known that the dead man, Louis Johnson, found at the scene in Richmond, was a former member of the Black Panther Party. I knew him casually and only under the nickname "Tex." He, along with a sizable number of others, left the Party within the last month. This is not surprising. In the history of our Party, more members have always left in times of great strain upon our resources and reputation. In fact, the Church Committee of the U.S. Senate documented that a prime purpose behind the placing of false criminal charges against us



BPNS photo

HUEY P. NEWTON

by the local police in cooperation with the FBI has been to drain our financial and spiritual resources. Of course, many people leave the Party for personal and honorable reasons. I respect their decision and regret that the Richmond incident potentially tarnishes their reasons for leaving.

EVIDENCE

Finally, significant evidence came out (in court) Friday morning further supporting our contention that these charges are a police set-up. First, the chief police investigator admitted that directly after the shooting of Kathleen Smith, he was given a lead regarding a man who had giving the victim problems," as well as a lead that the assailant was called "Leibo" and chose to not even follow these up. Second, this same policeman admitted that a principal source pointing the finger at me was Oakland undercover vice squad officer Tyson, who has a personal grudge against me and had a personal complaint on file against me at the time he gave the inspector my name as a suspect.□

Vice Squad Conspiracy Surfaces

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

in the back seat berating him. One of the men, Jenkins told the police, was armed. A quick police check, Otis said, found Callins at home with his wife.

Friborg ruled that such a line of questioning was inadmissible.

The next witness, Sergeant Richard Brierly, actually confirmed the defense contention that the Oakland vice squad was working overtime to frame Huey.

Brierly admitted:

•that he contacted the vice squad for help in the case after he received a call from a Black officer named Tyson (whom he knew had a grudge against Huey) providing information from an "anonymous source" implicating the BPP leader;

•that he didn't follow up on concrete leads provided by both Kathleen Smith's mother and boyfriend naming individuals who might have committed the shooting, and that no one at the scene on the morning of August 6 specifically identified Huey;

•that there were gross inconsistencies in the various descriptions of the man who did the shooting;

•that, without a warrant, he asked the building engineer at Huey's former residence to open the garage so he (Brierly) could inspect a car said to belong to Huey;

•that he was interested in convicting Huey;

•that he promised Michelle Jenkins "help" if she got into trouble in exchange for her testimony.

On Friday, Ms. Molly Dougherty, 28, a longtime BPP supporter and friend, refused to testify when called by the prosecution.

"Mr. Orloff, I'm not going to answer any of your questions. What is going on here is an attempt to frame Huey Newton and your calling me here as a witness is an attempt to harass and intimidate supporters of Huey and the BPP. I cannot in good conscious participate in



MICHELLE JENKINS and Judge J. ROBERT FRIBORG.

these proceedings," Ms. Dougherty said softly to the prosecutor as he began questioning her.

In a typed statement to the press, Ms. Dougherty explained:

"I have become acquainted with Huey Newton and the Black Panther Party through my involvement for the past several years with the Oakland Community School, a model elementary school in East Oakland which Huey and the Party founded. I have contributed my time and resources to the School as teacher and fundraiser.

"I have no information which could possibly implicate Huey in these charges. But the government has subpoenaed me in a desperate effort to fabricate a case. Worse than that, they are also attempting to harass and intimidate supporters and to deter potential supporters of Huey Newton, the Black Panther Party, and the positive community programs they are involved in.

"I am convinced that Huey Newton is innocent and that the charges against him are politically motivated. These charges are part of a concerted effort that has been going on for years to discredit the Black Panther Party and its leadership.

"I will not help the government frame Huey Newton. Therefore, as a matter of conscience, I will not in any way help legitimize these proceedings by participating."

Given the weekend to reconsider her courageous position, on Monday Ms. Dougherty, still adamant in her refusal to testify, received the maximum allowable sentence of five days in the county jail and a $500 fine from Judge Friborg. Friborg refused to waive sentencing pending appeal.

Moments later, the preliminary hearing was adjourned when the defense rested, without presenting any witnesses.

Later Sheldon Otis explained that such a tactic favors the defendant because Huey's case was likely to be bound over for trial regardless of the inconsistencies and lies, and frame-up nature of the charges shown in court.□

APARTHEID REGIME VOWS FIGHT TO THE "BITTER END"

U.S. VETOES SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

(United Nations, N.Y.) - In a blatant sellout of African and Third World countries, the U.S., joined by Great Britain, France, Canada and West Germany, last week vetoed three Security Council measures calling for strict economic and arms sanctions against the White apartheid regime of South Africa.

Instead, the five Western powers joined the other 12 Council members in approving a noncontroversial resolution condemning South Africa for resorting to "massive violence and repression" against the Azanian (Black South African) people and "all other opponents" of apartheid.

The triple veto — the third one used by the U.S., Britain and France on votes concerning South Africa since 1974 — came after the 49 African member nations of the Security Council and the Western nations failed to agree on a compromise position.



View of South African "townships" reserved for Blacks. In the U.N., the U.S., Great Britain, France, Canada and West Germany vetoed strict sanctions against the apartheid state.

African delegates had earlier angrily rejected a U.S.-initiated proposal calling for a six-month ban on arms sales to South Africa, charging that the Western-backed compromise was too weak to make a major impact on the White minority government.

On the eve of the October 31 Security Council vote, Canada and West Germany unsuccessfully introduced a resolution providing for a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa that would remain in force until the Council acted to lift it.

The three vetoed resolutions were each defeated by a vote of 10-5. Voting for the resolutions were Benin, the People's Republic of China, India, Libya, Mauritius, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, the Soviet Union and Venezuela.

One resolution would have called for a ban on investments and loans to South Africa and an end to government encouragement of trade with the White minority government.

The other two defeated resolutions would have imposed a permanent arms embargo and declared South African policies a threat to international peace and security — in effect, setting the stage for tougher sanctions, including possible expulsion from the U.N.

The approved resolution demands that the South African government release all persons imprisoned under the country's repressive security laws and for opposition to its harsh racial policies and that bans on organizations and newspapers opposed to apartheid be lifted.

Prior to voting, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Andrew Young alleged that the move to put the three African-backed resolutions to a vote was "a callous and insensitive attempt to divide us."

South Africa is America's major trading partner in the world, with U.S. investments in the White apartheid regime presently totaling nearly $1.5 billion. As a result, President Carter and other government officials are firmly opposed to any kind of economic sanctions against its chief economic ally.

White House officials admitted that the Carter administration is also fearful of pushing for strong economic restrictions against South Africa because such a move might alienate conservative forces in Congress and the country whose support is critical for ratification of the Panama Canal treaties and other Carter foreign policy objectives.

U.S. and British efforts to win South Africa's support of Black majority rule in Rhodesia, as well as attempts to win the independence of Namibia — which is illegally ruled by South Africa — have, of necessity, kept American support for strong sanctions at a low key.

The arms embargo resolution sought by the African countries would have called for an end to nuclear cooperation with South

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KKK vigilantes patrol border.

K.K.K. Begins Vigilante Border Patrol

(San Diego, Calif.) - The Ku Klux Klan initiated its much-publicized vigilante border patrol here last week with KKK "grand dragon" David Duke claiming that up to 237 Klansmen were patrolling the Mexican/American border from the Colorado River to San Ysidro, California.

In spite of numerous pleas from Mexican-American organizations and other concerned individuals, the federal government has done little or nothing to curtail the Klan's vigilantism which only serves to heighten the national hysteria over "illegal aliens" taking jobs away from "Americans."

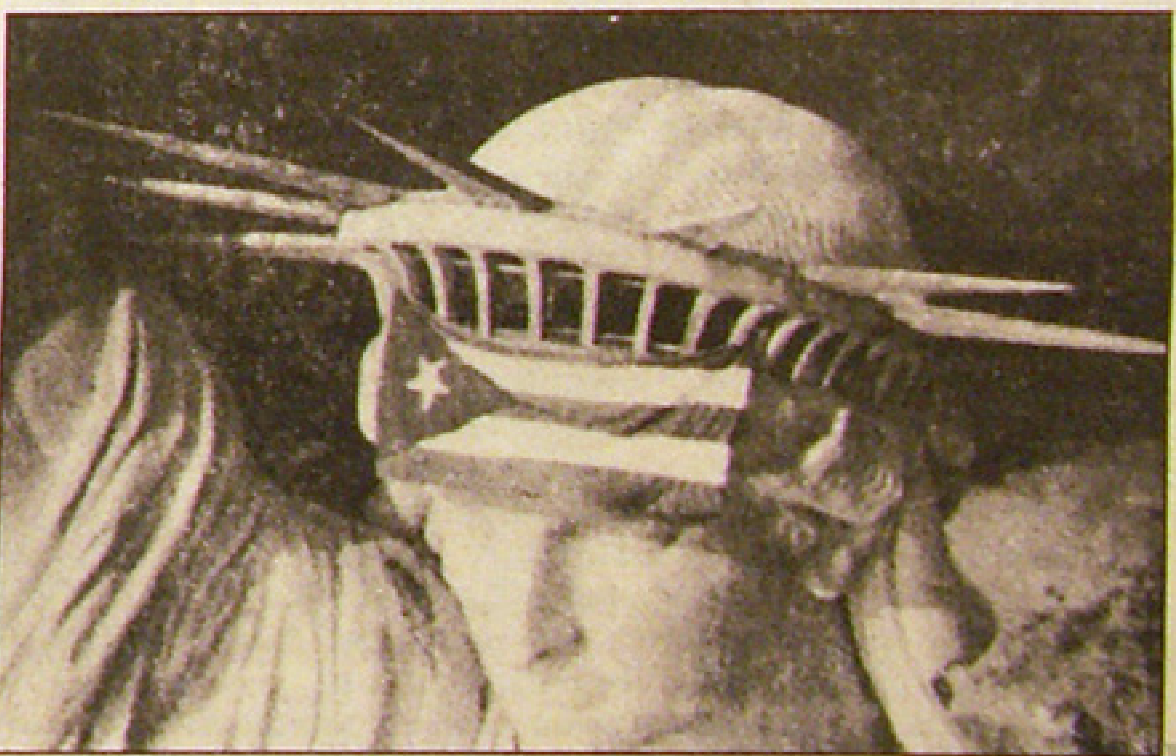
In San Diego, the American

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"Viva Puerto Rico Libre"

(New York, N.Y.) - Puerto Rican nationalists took over the Statue of Liberty last week and held it for nine hours, demanding the release of five patriots who have been imprisoned for nearly a quarter of a century — the longest held political prisoners in the Western Hemisphere.

The unarmed protesters, who ousted hundreds of tourists and a movie crew, represented supporters of the Puerto Rican independence movement and the New York Committee to Free the Five, four Puerto Rican patriots who have been imprisoned since the 1950's for allegedly shooting up the House of Representatives in 1954 and a fifth for attacking President Truman's residence in 1950. One of the five, Antonio Figueroa Cordero, was recently released from federal penitentiary. Cordero is reportedly near death from terminal cancer.



The demonstrators hung a Puerto Rican flag from the brow of the statue and at the base put up a sign proclaiming "Independence for Puerto Rico" in Spanish.

BOB DUREN ARRESTED FOR OPPOSING L.A.P.D. BRUTALITY

B.P.P. COORDINATOR IN L.A. HARASSED BY POLICE

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - Bob Duren, coordinator of the Southern California Chapter of the Black Panther Party, was recently a victim of harassment at the hands of the notorious Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) when he was placed under arrest for standing up for his Constitutional rights.

On the night of October 22, Duren and two friends were driving home from a protest at the Century Plaza Hotel, where President Jimmy Carter was presiding over a $1,000-a-plate fundraiser for the Democratic Party.

Not long after leaving the hotel Duren noticed that they were being followed by a LAPD patrol car.

After they were followed for several blocks, Duren and his companions were pulled over by Officers Marsden and Neri, supposedly due to the claim that there wasn't enough light over the rear license plate.

Neri approached the passenger side of the car and told Duren and another passenger to get out of the car so that they could be searched. At this point Duren warned Neri that he had no legal grounds to search him.



Southern California BPP coordinator BOB DUREN with recipients of free groceries from the BPP Free Food Program.

Yet, Neri demanded that Duren put his hands above his head and that he submit to a search. When Duren refused to relinquish his rights, Neri grabbed for his neck and attempted to choke him. After a brief scuffle Neri finally backed off. At one point the White cop was about to pull out his nightstick but had second thoughts at the last minute.

Later, Neri and Marsden asked Duren if he had "cooled down yet" but the BPP coordinator stressed that he was only defending his rights. When Duren refused to relinquish any of his rights, he was jailed on a false charge of resisting arrest.

Later, the charges were thrown out of court, further evidence that the LAPD officers, Neri and Marsden, acted illegally in their treatment of Duren.

Duren has been very active in opposing the brutal practices of the LAPD. A community coalition in which Duren was an integral part recently forced the adoption of a new gun policy by the city's Police Commission, in the wake of 28 civilian murders by the LAPD.

The BPP coordinator at that time issued a stern warning to the Commission on changes in the newly-adopted guidelines proposed by the LAPD's right-wing police chief, Ed Davis. The changes proposed by Davis are "pro-police state," Duren pointed out.□

K.K.K. Begins Vigilante Border Patrol

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Civil Liberties Union has filed a suit demanding a restraining order against the KKK border activities.

At a recent press conference, ACLU Executive Director Raimona Ripston said the plaintiffs were five unnamed Mexican-American residents of San Ysidro. In their complaint the plaintiffs state that they travel regularly back and forth across the border and that their Constitutional rights have been "chilled" by the Klan border patrol.

The purpose of the suit, says Ripston, is to win a court order "that says Klansmen do not have the right to carry guns, to arrest and to interrogate people."

California Governor Jerry Brown has warned, "If the federal government does not take appropriate action, the state will have to move in."



During the demonstration of their "border watching" techniques last week, attended by over 40 newsmen, Duke claimed that Klansmen had spotted 30 people crossing the border illegally and had reported them to the Border Patrol.

However, Chula Vista Border Patrol official Robert McCord claimed that there was nothing in the Patrol's logs to support any of Duke's false boasts.

Duke also claimed that Klan members in other states were conducting vigilante border patrols, but local and federal officials said last week that there was no evidence of KKK activity anywhere between Yuma, Arizona, and Brownsville, Texas.

Several Border Patrol officials contacted by the *Los Angeles Times* claimed that all they knew of the KKK's border watch was what was being reported out of California.

According to McCord, the Klan border patrol "sounds like its been much more successful as a media event."□

People's Perspective

Ray Convicted Of Escape

(Wartburg, Tenn.) - James Earl Ray, the alleged "lone nut" assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was convicted last week for his escape from Brushy Mountain Penitentiary last June. The jury imposed the minimum sentence — one to two years, to be served in addition to his original 99-year term. Ray testified as the only defense witness that he made the escape in an effort to win a new trial.

Dawson 5 Confessions Out

(Dawson, Ga.) - Circuit Court Judge Leonard Farkas recently ruled that he will not allow the forced confessions of two Dawson Five defendants to be used as evidence in their pending trials. Farkas also reduced the $80,000 bail of the two young Black men, who have since been freed on their own recognizance, after having spent some 19 months in jail because they were unable to raise bond. The Dawson Five will be tried on false charges of shooting a White farmhand during an alleged holdup of a grocery store here in January, 1976.

Boycott Stevens

(Atlanta, Ga.) - Longtime labor leader I.W. Abel led a protest march and rally of several hundred persons here last week, calling for a boycott of products made by J.P. Stevens Company because of its flagrant violations of labor laws. Meanwhile, the Second U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has warned the giant Southern textile company, that any future violations of court orders will result in fines of $100,000 for each violation and $5,000 a day for each day the violation persists.

F.B.I. Aided Nazis

(Washington, D.C.) - As late as 1940, the FBI was providing Interpol, the international police organization that was taken over by the Nazis in 1938, with the religious affiliations of fugitive Jewish American citizens, according to Interpol documents obtained by the Church of Scientology last week. The documents — obtained under the Freedom of Information Act — reveal FBI notices describing wanted Americans as "Jews," "Jewish type" and "Jewish race" were furnished to Interpol and published in its journal, *Internationale Kriminalpolizei.*

JOBS FOR UNEMPLOYED

"Hire Oakland" Plan Unveiled

(Oakland, Calif.) - Some 60 pledges made by local businesses to participate in Mayor Lionel Wilson's "Hire Oakland" program here last week are being followed up by city job developers.

In a related development last week, Oakland was among 18 U.S. cities named as finalists in a bid to receive part of $100 million offered by the Department of Labor in an experimental nationwide youth employment program.

As part of the Hire Oakland program, the city's first Black mayor pledged $500,000 of local CETA funds as an inducement for employers to create 400 on-the-job training positions for Oakland residents.



Unemployed Black man.

The jobs will be given to persons who meet CETA requirements, are jobless and poor and are at least 18 years old. The on-the-job training program allows the city to reimburse employers for up to one-half of the cost of training a new employee, if that employee is hired through the CETA-OJT program.

Co-sponsoring the Hire Oakland program is the Oakland Council for Economic Development (OCED), whose members include Black Panther Party Vice-President Elaine Brown.

Applicants will be matched to the jobs by community agencies. The workers will be paid the entry wage or $3 per hour, whichever is higher, through the training period.

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CALIF. COALITION UNITES TO OPPOSE CARTER'S WELFARE REFORM PLAN

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Organizers for the Northern and Southern California chapters of the National Welfare Reform Coalition are rapidly mobilizing opposition to President Carter's phony "Better Jobs and Income Act," which will force millions of welfare recipients to work at low-paying jobs.

The National Welfare Reform Coalition was recently formed at a Los Angeles conference attended by representatives of welfare rights organizations, church groups, elected officials and legal services agencies.

At the conference welfare expert and attorney Ralph Abascal of California Rural Legal Assistance told the participants that a very high percentage of the congressmen on the welfare reform special committee are Californians and stressed that statewide efforts will have an important national impact.

Presently, the Coalition is organizing for a western regional meeting to exchange ideas and plans for actions which will expose the contradictions between what the Carter administration says about welfare reform and what Carter's "Better Jobs and Income Act" will actually do.

The National Welfare Reform Coalition has detected some very serious flaws in Carter's proposal, among them:



Welfare mothers are quickly organizing to oppose Carter's welfare reform proposals.

•The proposal, which is allegedly aiming at providing jobs for welfare recipients, does nothing to deal with the nonexistence of adequate jobs in the economy. The program will be detrimental to all working people. The proposal will create an army of 1.4 million public service workers working at the minimum wage — a direct threat to all working people.

•The grant levels proposed by Carter do not provide even a subsistence level income. According to the federal government's own statistics, the minimum amount necessary for a family of four to live is $6,440 a year. President Carter is "reforming" the welfare system by providing only two-thirds of that amount $4,200. Under this bill, families in 38 states will be worse off than they are under the present system of welfare and food stamps.

•The bureaucracy created by Carter's program is infinitely more complicated than the present system. The complexity of the system within the "Better Jobs and Income Act" defies belief, says the Coalition. The "reform" will actually create two major bureaucracies. One will be created in the area of monitoring public sector employment and the other will be in the area of deciding eligibility, which would then be immensely complex.

The Coalition also argues that the proposal does not contain incentives for family life, as supporters of Carter's bill claim.

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Irish Rights Protesters Jeer Prince Charles

(San Francisco, Calif.) - For the first time during his current tour of the U.S., England's Prince Charles was greeted here by angry anti-British protesters who denounced the royal family for its role in the ongoing persecution of Northern Ireland.

At a reception for Prince Charles here at the home of British Consul General Ian Kinnear, 300 Irish activists, organized by the ad hoc Irish Action Committee (IAC), greeted Britain's heir to the throne with cries of "Prince of Blood." As promised, the IAC greeted Prince Charles with nonviolent protest at almost every stop he made in the Bay Area.

Michael Connell, one of the co-chairmen of the IAC, remarked, "Wherever the Prince of Wales goes, the Irish people of San Francisco will not let him forget that the British government has been convicted of torture."

Another committee member, 66-year-old Kathleen McLaughlin commented, "We are not a bit kidded by the prince's charm or the prince's smile."



Irish protesters greet PRINCE CHARLES.

A huge banner made by the demonstrators read, "Prince of Torture." Also present at this and other protests that followed the prince were large black caskets symbolic of the lives of the Catholic and Protestant people of Northern Ireland that have been taken by British occupation troops.

Prince Charles traveled throughout the Bay Area and was followed by curious, if not impressed, crowds. However, he was never able to escape the wrath of many Irish-Americans. While touring San Francisco's financial district the prince ran into a group of Gaelic Boy Scouts who shouted, "Stop the torture."

At U.C. Berkeley, students came out to denounce the British Army occupation of Northern Ireland.

As IAC chairman O'Connell vowed upon the prince's arrival, "He will hear us. There will be so many of us he will not be able to avoid seeing us."□

Youth Wage

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situation where women can be exploited and men would be driven out of work."

Now someone offers an amendment providing for a youth differential. What is the difference? It is age chauvinism. It is discrimination. And it does, in fact, imperil adult employment.

If there is no validity in offering a differential with respect to race, if there is no validity in arguing for a differential with respect to sex, then I dare say, within the framework of the democratic system, to the supporters of this proposal:

"Where is the justification within our system for a lack of equity among the youth? If we cannot discriminate on the basis of race, if we cannot discriminate on sex, then why do we set up a situation that says, because one happens to be a number of years of age, he or she has to work for another level of income?"

That is diametric opposition to all the stated purposes with respect to what this country is supposed to be all about. On the principle of lack of equity, such a proposal — like this subminimun wage amendment for youth — should be totally and absolutely





Congressman Ron Dellums condemned the subminimum wage proposal for youth, which will supposedly ease the acute problem of youth unemployment. Unemployment of Blacks has reached crisis proportions — primarily due to the effects of White racism.

rejected.

Let us go to the question of youth employment. Many people have argued that studies have shown that this will enhance employment. The proponent of the amendment that sought to lower youth wages said, "I do not know what implication this has."

I would suggest that this is not a direction that we should take on the floors of Congress without having carefully thought out the ramifications. American youth are not guinea pigs. We should not legislate by the seat of our pants.

Bernard Anderson did an extensive study into this area. He pointed out that a youth differential would result in exacerbating the problems that have characterized youth employment, particularly in the area of young people turning over in jobs.

Some have argued that it would create 800,000 jobs, but it has also been documented that we may lose 500,000 adults jobs.

Finally, why not offer an amendment to every single public works bill that comes to the floor of the House of Representatives that would say that for every five adults employed in public works, there shall be one youth trainee? That would create jobs.

In Sweden every private industry is required to employ one trainee for every 70 full-time workers. America needs to join the rest of the world.

Every single industrialized nation on the face of this earth, with the exception of the United States, has thought through and regularized and systematized the transition of young people from school to the marketplace.

I would suggest that we should not discriminate against young people or any persons in our society. It flies in the face of every principle we hold dear.

There are mechanisms and there are programs and creative strategies by which we can employ more young people in this country if we have the heart, the courage, and the intellectual and spiritual fortitude to do so.□

"Hire Oakland" Plan Unveiled

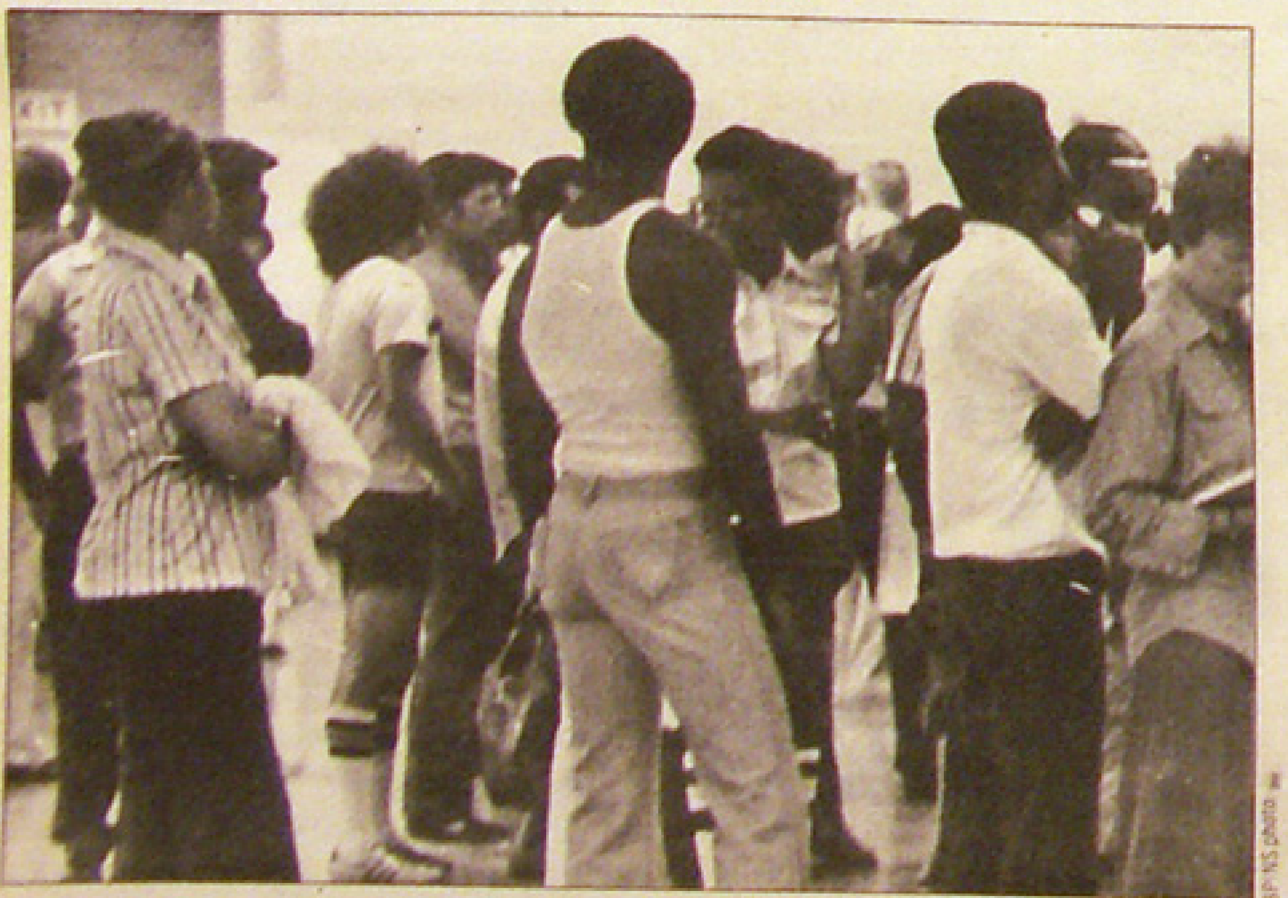
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Wilson plans in the ensuing months to carry his Hire Oakland campaign to the entire business community.

If Oakland is one of the six cities selected as recipients of the Labor Department grant — which will be awarded in mid-December — Wilson said the city will use its share of the money to give jobs, training and related help to 3,500 predominantly Black East Oakland teenagers. Oakland has asked for $17.5 million.

Wilson personally delivered the city's grant application to Assistant Secretary of Labor Ernest Green during a visit to Washington, D.C., last month.

Under the Oakland plan, youth aged 16 to 19 who live in the area of the predominantly Black Fremont and Castlemont High Schools will be eligible for training and jobs in a wide range of recreation, clerical and health services.



The program would be open to students without diplomas and dropouts, providing they pursue educational courses and counseling leading to high school graduation.

Program participants would work 20 hours a week during the school year and 40 hours a week during the summer months. The $17.5 million would cover salaries at the federal minimum wage or prevailing wages for a specific job and pay for job training, tutoring and other counseling. Oakland will receive a $30,000 grant to plan and develop proposed projects.

Wilson credited Bay Area Congressmen Ronald V. Dellums and Fortney H. Stark, the latter whose district includes East Oakland, for their support of the Oakland grant application.

Meanwhile, "pure nonsense" was Police Chief George Hart's arrogant response last week to a citizens' group that has called for the establishment of a police review commission.

"What purpose would it serve?" Hart said. "I propose none. This is an orchestrated move being resurrected once again to further the rhetoric that we need some mechanism to police the police. I suggest it's pure nonsense."□

Carter's Welfare Reform Plan Opposed

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In certain cases under the new proposal, a family would be better off financially if the head of the household or main wage earner left the household.

The program will force all welfare recipients under 65, who do not have a child under six, to seek work or undergo vocational training — usually for jobs that don't exist or are obsolete.

Chapters of the National Welfare Reform Coalition are very active in northern and southern California. The two groups are coordinating statewide efforts to hold a regional conference in the very near future. Already, on a statewide level, committees are at work establishing contacts and working relationships with concerned individuals and organizations.

For more information or if you or your organization would like to join the National Welfare Reform Coalition please contact NWRC, P.O. Box 20425, Los Angeles, California 90006, (213) 389-2119.□



Tenants of the I-Hotel waged a nine-year battle for low-income housing.

Prop. U. : Voters Call For Action On S.F. Housing Crisis

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Proposition U, placed on the ballot shortly after the violent eviction of 45 mostly elderly Asian tenants from the International Hotel in August, calls for the city to buy and maintain the Hotel as low-income housing in Chinatown. This area is the most seriously overcrowded in San Francisco, and the Hotel would provide 155 units of decent, low-rent housing.

Just as importantly, Proposition U is a voters' call for concrete action by city government to alleviate the growing housing problem in San Francisco.

In the last 20 years, 10,000 housing units in the city have been destroyed. Some 6,000 families — 15,000 people — are on waiting lists for public housing. Some have been waiting for 10 years.

While almost all neighborhoods in San Francisco have been affected, it is the minority areas and the elderly on fixed incomes who are the hardest hit.

In Chinatown, the most crowded area of the city, six low-rent hotels were closed in 1976 alone, with *no* new replacement units created. The public housing units remain crowded with a long waiting list.

These housing problems have reached a critical level through expanding corporate projects which are uprooting neighborhoods and replacing them with high-cost commercial, office, or luxury-living facilities.

Many of these projects such as Yerba Buena (affecting south of Market residents) and the Japan-

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NOVEMBER 15

BLACK ALBANY MAYOR FIGHTS RACIST RECALL



Albany Mayor JOYCE JACKSON (right) with her two daughters and (below) with city councilmen PAT GRIFFIN (left) and MIKE GLEASON.



(Albany, Calif.) - This Bay Area city's Black mayor is fighting a racist move to oust her in a November 15 recall election.

The local Recall Committee, a special-interest group of wealthy conservatives and land speculators, is seeking to remove Mayor Joyce Jackson along with two White city council members — a progressive coalition which represents a majority on the five-member council.

Mike Gleason, Pat Griffin and Mayor Jackson, who has three years remaining of a four-year term, have not been charged with any misconduct or impropriety in their administration of this predominantly White city of approximately 17,000.

Jackson, Gleason and Griffin are charged with conducting an administration which is "anti-business" and "anti-police."

The validity of some of the recall petition signatures and tactics employed to obtain them have been questioned by an anti-recall group. The Committee for Responsible Government (CRG) has filed a three-page "Complaint and Demand" with the city attorney charging "irregularities" in the manner petitions were circulated. The complaint also names City Clerk Pat Dempster for failing to check the sufficiency of petitions in the required time of 20 days.

Attorney Louis H. Bell, who filed the complaint on behalf of CRG, said that he will submit a complaint to the Alameda County Board of Supervisors if the group does not receive a satisfactory reply.

"We intend to send the recall back to day one," declares Bell.

Representatives of senior citizens, Blacks, Chicanos, and business communities, as well as the solid group of working people that have consistently supported Jackson, Griffin and Gleason, belong to the anti-recall forces and are serving on a number of committees.

The *Albany Times*, however, published by Warren Brown's *Independent-Gazette*, openly supports the recall in its editorial and news columns. Brown sits on the Board of Directors of Mechanics Bank and the lucrative Golden Gate Fields racetrack.

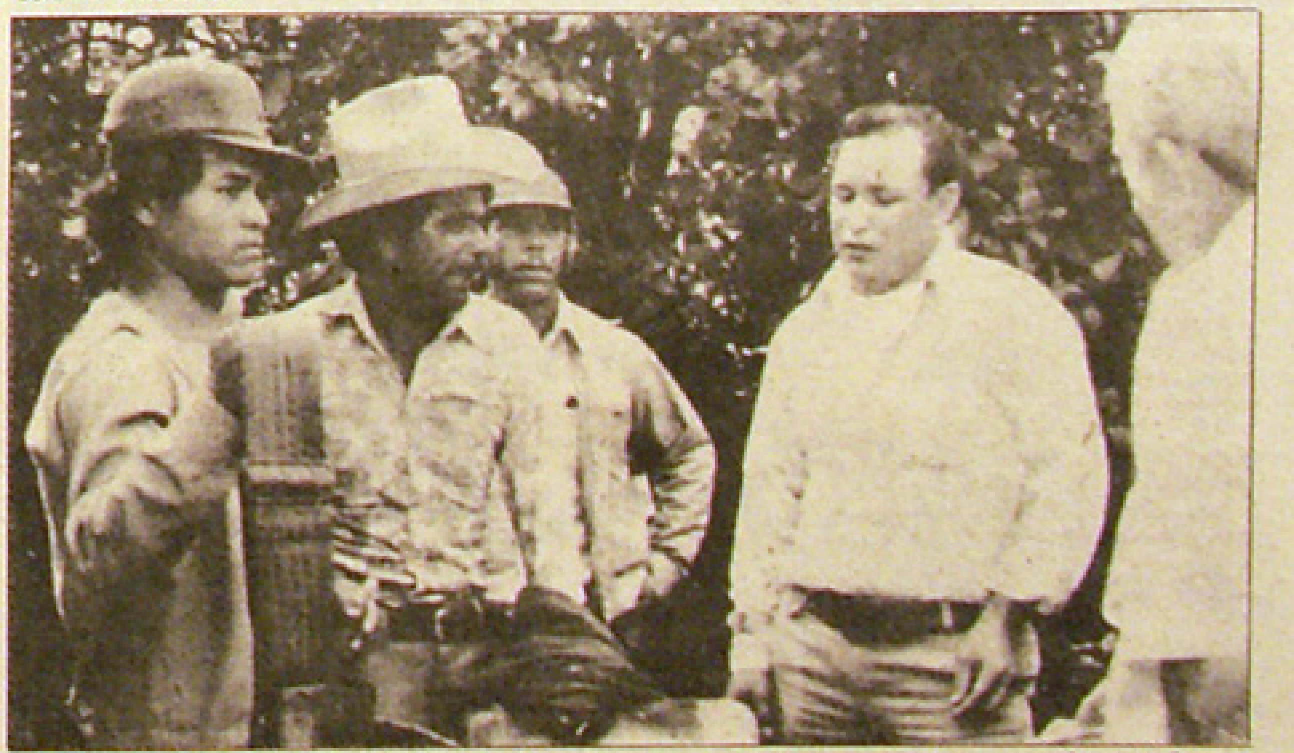
The *Times* editor, Terrl Sellards, says: "It's no secret that I've been against Gleason and Griffin for a long time... She (Jackson) was wrong on (City Administrator) Jim Turner...."

Turner recently resigned after Jackson, Gleason and Griffin expressed lack of confidence in

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Arizona Undocumented Workers Strike

(El Mirage, Ariz.) - Fear of a silent invasion by thousands of Mexicans slipping across the border to seek work in the U.S. has set off a national campaign this year to deport undocumented farm workers.



Arizona farmworkers recently went on strike on farms and ranches near Phoenix, the first time undocumented workers have mounted a protest against working conditions.

But in the citrus groves in Maricopa County just outside of Phoenix, the undocumented lemon and orange pickers themselves broke the silence about their migrant work last week by demanding better wages and working conditions.

At the Arrowhead Ranches, thirty miles northwest of Phoenix, about 200 workers stopped work for three days to demand a $3.00 an hour minimum wage, daily wage payments, accurate bookkeeping of their hours and wages, bathrooms in the fields where they live and work, trash pick-ups at the camps, blankets and tents, medical care and running water.

RAIDS AND ARRESTS

Raids and arrests by immigration officials and the county sheriff's department called the stoppage to a halt on October 5. But the strike represents a first for undocumented workers — one which is sure to be repeated.

On October 7, the independent Maricopa County Organizing Project (M-COP), which helped organize the workers, obtained a court restraining order prohibiting further evictions of workers without due process and allowing

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"The Government Is Determined To Put Me Back In Prison"

HUEY P. NEWTON SPEAKS AT PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION

On Friday, October 28, Black Panther Party President Huey P. Newton addressed a crowd of some 250 people at the Pacific School of Religion on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley. The following is Part 1 of Huey's penetrating speech, in which he provides some insight on his preliminary hearing (see article, page 3) and the three years he spent in forced political exile in the People's Republic of Cuba. **PART 1**

"Thank you very much for the kind words, Davey Napier. I thank everyone for coming out on this rainy night.

"It has been a very trying week for me. I have spent about eight hours a day in the courtroom plus many meetings with my attorneys. So forgive me; I am not as energetic as I usually am, and I think that I suffer from mental fatigue with all of the trash that I have been receiving in the media. I'll probably be very brief tonight. I'll open up to questions because I realize that many people are unable to come to the courtroom and will probably have questions about what's really going on. Different things happen in the courtroom than are being reported in the newspapers.

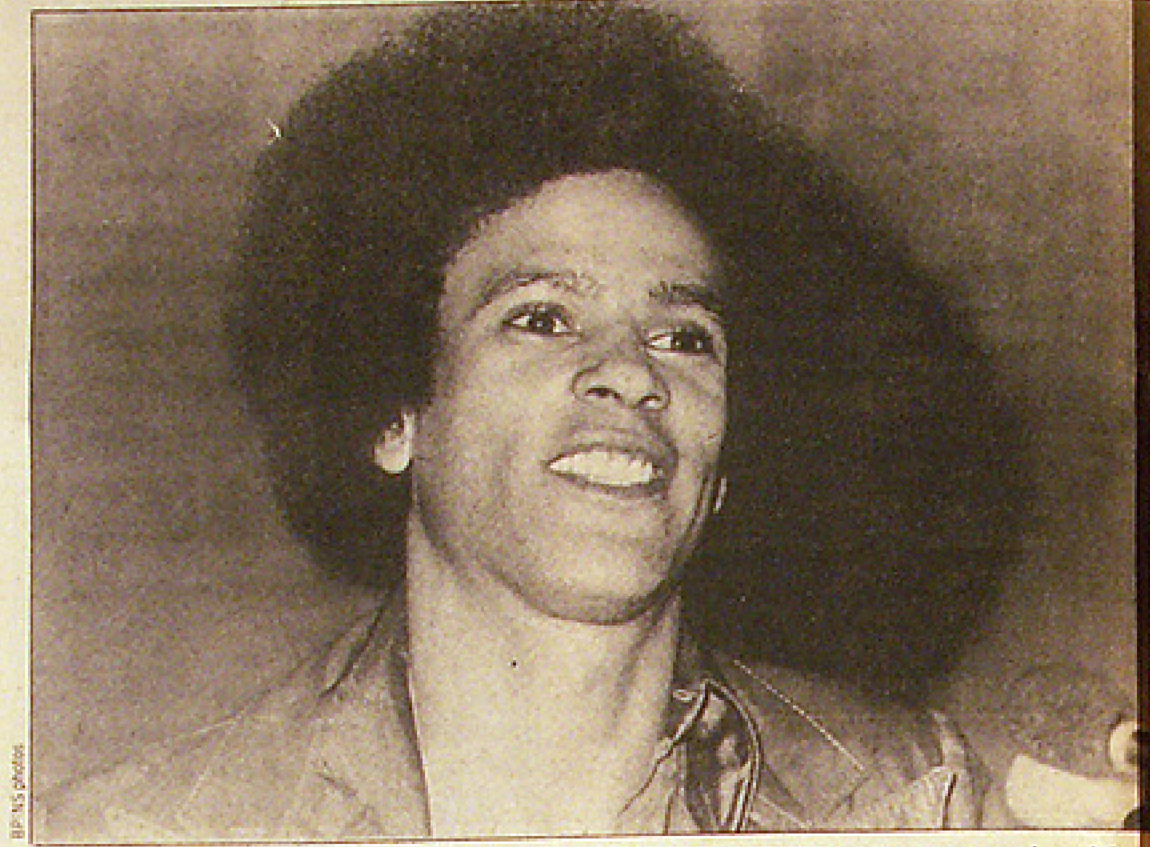
"As far as our defense is concerned, I am rather pleased with the many beneficiary things that we've been able to get into the record. Of course the judge will probably bind me over for trial, but we are prepared for that as I People's Republic of Cuba. I was was prepared to come back to this country.

"Until about three and one-half months ago I was living in the living a free and a happy life but was feeling somewhat guilty about withdrawing from the struggle that I feel is meant for me because the United States is my home.

"The first year that I lived in Cuba I felt very free and relieved that I didn't have to worry about some one ambushing me or police authorities creating conspiracies and putting mine and my family's lives in danger. I thought that I would stay in Cuba for an indefinite length of time. Even though I always planned to return to the United States, I didn't expect to be able to return after only three years.

"After the second year, I started to ask questions of myself. I thought maybe I had copped out and left the struggle by living in such peace in a socialist country. I realized suddenly that peace won't exist in the world until all of the societies of the world are rid of the kind of poverty and oppression that the United States is responsible for supporting.

"In some ways it is a very treacherous thing because the people of the United States enjoy a fairly high standard of living. Most of us don't know that we enjoy this high standard of living at the expense of just about two-thirds of the world. I don't think the American people are really aware of that. I think the American people feel that the system within itself is responsible for the relatively high standard of living.



BPNS photos

BPP founder and chief theoretician HUEY P. NEWTON gave an inspiring address last Friday at Pacific School of Religion, explaining his reasons for returning to the U.S. and denouncing the false charges he is faced with.

"After the Watergate experience and the many campaigns of the CIA in its attempt to assassinate leaders, Third World leaders in African and Latin American countries in particular, we started to become a little more conscious of the chickens coming home to roost.

"We weren't too concerned about one president getting assassinated, but we found that the assassinations abroad were also happening here in the United States. That shocked us. We realized that there was a reason for these assassinations abroad.

"Gradually, the American people started to realize that in some ways they were connected to the rest of the world. I think that we have spent too much time thinking that we're an island all alone, that we somehow exist without affecting the rest of the world or the rest of the world affecting us.

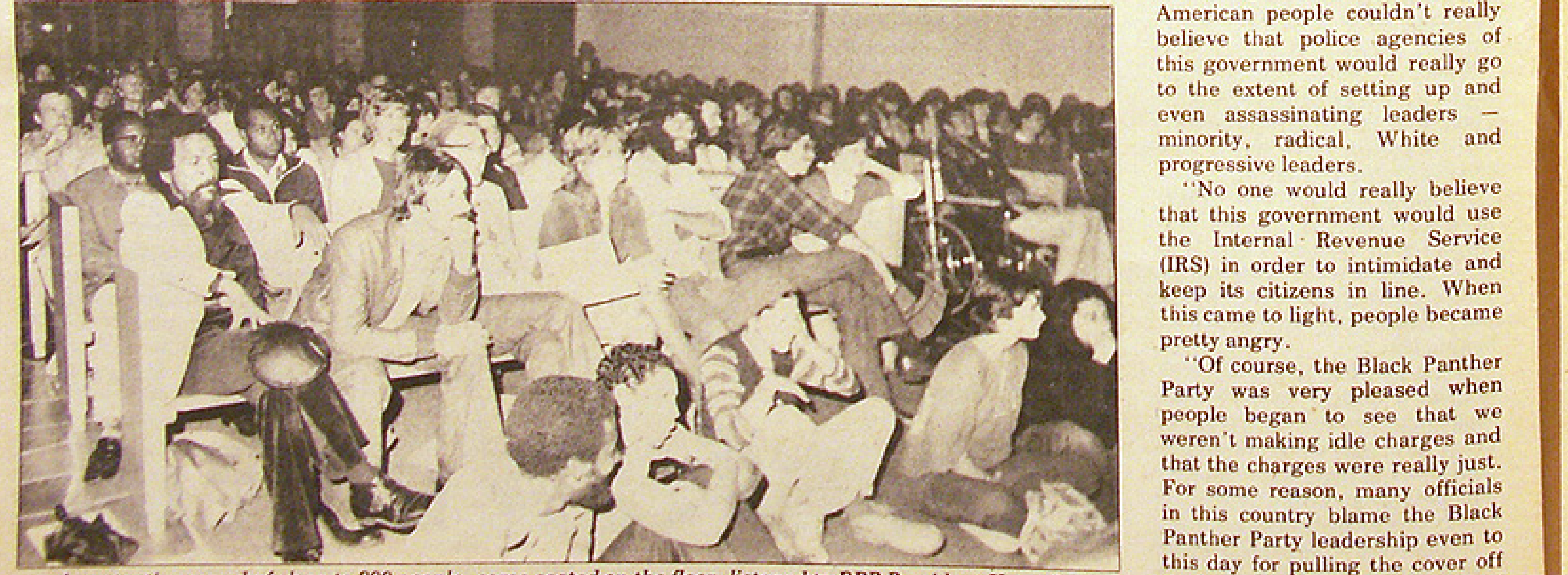
"I think that after the Watergate experience and the '60's, our people developed the kind of consciousness that allowed us to start examining ourselves.

CONSPIRACY

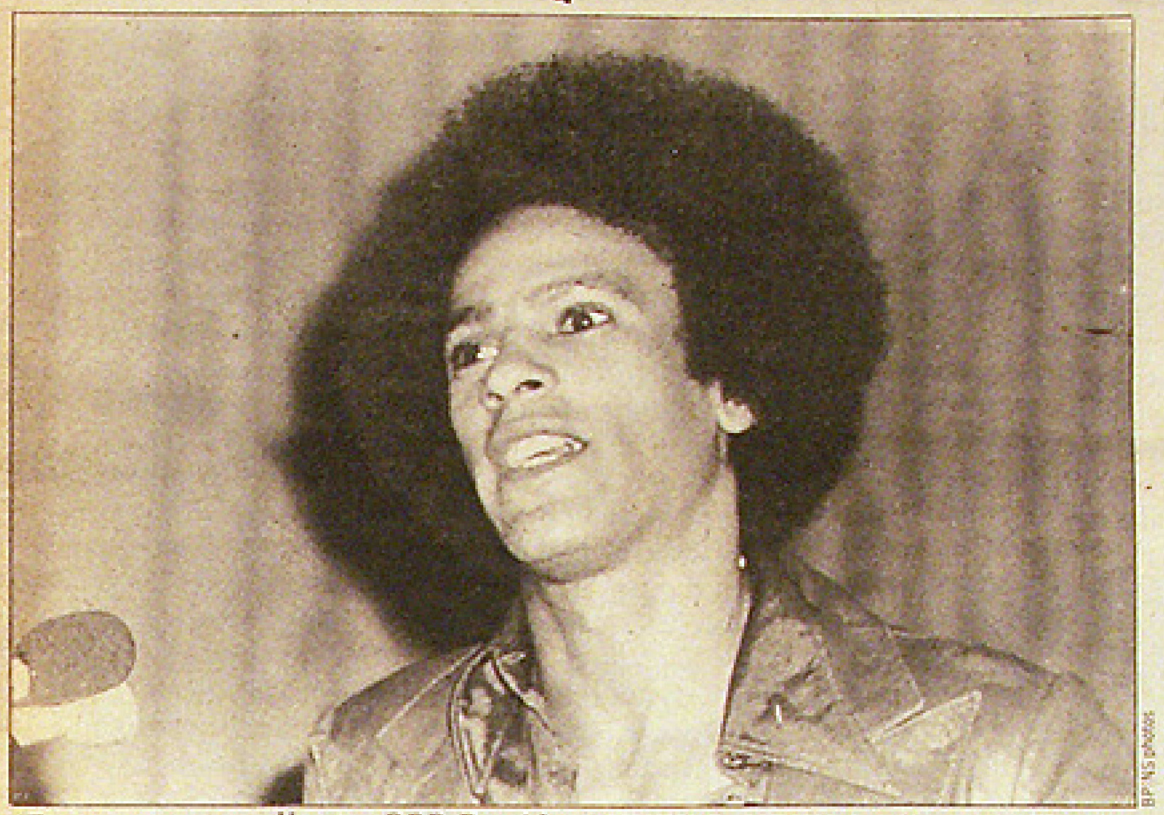
"In the midst of all of this, the Black Panther Party, which was established in October, 1966, was screaming 'conspiracy.' We were screaming 'murder.' Most of the American people couldn't really believe that police agencies of this government would really go to the extent of setting up and even assassinating leaders — minority, radical, White and progressive leaders.

"No one would really believe that this government would use the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in order to intimidate and keep its citizens in line. When this came to light, people became pretty angry.

"Of course, the Black Panther Party was very pleased when people began to see that we weren't making idle charges and that the charges were really just. For some reason, many officials in this country blame the Black Panther Party leadership even to this day for pulling the cover off their treacherous behavior. I think that that is one of the reasons why the government is so determined to see that I am put back in prison.



An attentive crowd of close to 300 people, some seated on the floor, listened to BPP President Huey P. Newton at recent speaking engagement at the Pacific School of Religion.



BPNS photos

"For some reason," says BPP President HUEY P. NEWTON, "many officials in this country blame the Black Panther Party leadership even to this day for pulling the cover off of their treacherous behavior. I think that this is one of the reasons why the government is determined to see that I am put back in prison."

"We've been notified that there are one and one-half million pages of CIA material on the Black Panther Party and me, and 85 volumes of FBI materials. When you look through these materials, you see that they're not only on surveillance but surveillance in order to frame.

"Yesterday I was reading a sample of this million and half pages that was given to me for purposes of my trial — 150 pages. I would say that that's a little low, even as a starter.

"Suddenly, I was somewhat shocked. I realized all of these years I have suffered the active repression of the police force. The Black Panther Party and the Black community are very aware of it. But even I was somewhat disturbed when I read all these pages because they didn't sound like the United States.

"One of the pages read that the FBI was directed to open up a large bank account in my name and to withdraw and send cancelled checks around to Party supporters. Another report said that when I was released from prison in 1970 a flyer was sent around to Black Panther Party chapters on the East Coast saying that I was paid $5,000 to 'put the finger' on Angela Davis at Poindexter's house.

"Some of the things are pretty bizarre. They caused an amount of suffering and, as a matter of fact, undermined much of the unity of the Party.

"I received many letters from an anonymous source back in 1970. I never believed the letters. Eldridge Cleaver claims that he received this same kind of letters, but the difference is that he believed his half. I guess it's a matter of having faith in the system or not having faith in the system. I expect them to do just about anything.

"I stayed in Cuba for three years and I decided to come back to a country that was made a little better through our struggles throughout the '60's. I looked around, and I didn't see many people being charged with conspiracy or many organizations or organizational leaders who were being framed up. I thought that maybe the government was getting a little shy or bashful after the last Chicago 7 trial and the Vietnamese war; that maybe they would listen to a little reason. But I found out quickly enough that that was not the case.

"My trial has started, and I am ready to go through the judicial process. Then strange things start to happen.

"Before I came back, I read the testimony of the so-called 'star witness' in my case, 'Crystal Grey,' and the testimony of several other witnesses. My attorneys and I were confident that not only would we win the trial but that we probably would not even be bound over after the preliminary hearing.

"Just before the trial started, an incident happened in Richmond right on the eve of my preliminary hearing. If I had wanted to participate in an attempted assassination, I could very well have engaged in that while at least in safe territory in Cuba. I had three years to do that but I didn't do that.

"According to the district attorney, I chose to wait one day before my preliminary hearing to then engage in such a bizarre situation as in Richmond. It does not make sense to any reasonable person, but I guess they think that I am insane.

"But it makes a lot of sense for the district attorney to bring these things up in open court without making any charges against me. It was prejudicial, and he continued to bring up charges such as those of one of the witnesses in the case, Michelle Jenkins.

"While she was walking the streets of San Francisco, she called the police because she saw Preston Callins [the so-called 'tailor'] driving his car with two mean looking men in the back seat with a gun at Callins' head. She called the police and Orloff, the district attorney, and, of course, they were looking for Callins. This was mentioned in the judge's chambers. My attorney discouraged Orloff when he attempted to bring it up in open court; we objected and it was brought up in the judge's chambers.

"This Michelle Jenkins is supposedly an eyewitness to the killing of Kathleen Smith. She imagined an event that didn't really happen, of course.

"We located Callins, and he told us that he was home in bed all night long. He talked to the judge and everyone was satisfied that this eyewitness that they are using to possibly put me in prison made a mistaken identity. Callins was fine and in his bed resting, but at the same time this person is used to put me away for 20 years.

"Crystal Grey is another eyewitness who says I was there that night and shot Kathleen Smith. She also says that 30 days after that incident, two men drove up in a car and called her name and she stepped over to the car. She identifies the person in the car as Huey Newton.

"Some of you who have been in court know that we got a stipulation from Orloff that Huey Newton was out of the country 30 days after that incident.

"I was in Mexico as a matter of fact. The district attorney agrees to this.

"But these are eyewitnesses and this is what is being used against me. Really, they are unfortunate people, poor people that are used against me. They are put in an unfortunate situation because of the system in this country. They are so victimized that they will be used by the police force. I do not blame them. I blame the police agencies for using and abusing them.

"According to a report that I read recently, between 1973 and 1974 1,448 prostitutes were arrested. These particular prosti-

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BPP offices in Los Angeles after a police raid (above) and in San Francisco, after a bombing attack.

Chief Defense Counsel For Huey P. Newton At Preliminary Hearing

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH SHELDON OTIS–"BOTH CASES ARE VERY, VERY WEAK"

Says Court Testimony Proves Vice Squad Plot To Frame Huey

Following, THE BLACK PANTHER presents an exclusive interview with Sheldon Otis, the astute chief counsel for Black Panther Party Founder and President Huey P. Newton Born and bred in Detroit, Otis, 44, moved to California seven years ago with his wife and two children. He presently maintains a prestigious law practice in San Francisco and resides in Berkeley, California. The interview was conducted on October 31, the afternoon that the preliminary hearing against Huey ended.

QUESTION: Now that the preliminary hearing is over, how do you feel about the case the prosecution presented?

OTIS: They really don't have much of a case. The homicide case rests on the testimony of two witnesses, both of whom demonstrated in court to be telling lies for the prosecution — prostitutes under pressure of the vice squad to do what the vice squad wanted. I think that we were able to demonstrate that there were no identifications made of Huey until after the homicide bureau contacted the vice squad and asked for help. Both witnesses were under pressure from the vice squad, were basically told that the vice squad thought Huey was involved, and were shown photographs beforehand. It was very easy for them to cooperate.

As a result of their cooperation both of them received benefits from the police, such as recommendations for O.R. [release on own recognizance] and promises of not being busted.

Just as recently as the day before her testimony, Michelle Jenkins was still working the streets. In fact, the night before her testimony she virtually had a license to work the streets.

Mr. Callins I think generally admitted he didn't remember what had happened, didn't remember who had hit him.

INCIDENT

I think both cases are very, very weak and because of that the prosecution played up an incident that happened in Richmond to tarnish Huey and make it more difficult for him to get a fair trial. (See cover story.)

Q: Specifically, how would the jury look at the inconsistencies and lies of the witness who calls herself Crystal Grey?

OTIS: I think that most juries, under normal circumstances, would view Crystal in the way that we see her, and that is that she is a willing tool of the prosecution, that she is a person who would lie, in a variety of ways, to accomplish her own purposes. The use of aliases by itself obviously means nothing, but it demonstrates that she would pick up different names, either for the purposes of getting welfare to which she is not entitled, or to cover her true identity to accomplish some other ends. The fact that she has bad night vision, the fact that she was very high on weed (which she has mentioned), the fact that she had a close relationship with Kathleen Smith — I think all that would indicate to a jury that she had a high motivation for lying. The more significant thing that came out of the hearing was the suggestion — and I think that the proof will come out in the trial — that the vice squad intentionally used prostitutes for the purpose of setting Huey up in an effort to frame him on charges. I think that this is one of the highlights of the case. I don't think a jury would look at Crystal Grey or Michelle Jenkins with great favor. Under normal circumstances, I think a jury would reject both their testimonies without much trouble.



HUEY P. NEWTON with attorneys (left to right) NEIL MORSE, DENNIS ROBERTS and PAUL HARRIS after recent court hearing.

Q: Another one of the prosecution's witnesses at the hearing, a Sergeant Brierly, said that he didn't follow up on certain leads. Is that normal?

OTIS: No, it isn't normal. Every good investigator would follow up. For example, the testimony was that in the very early morning hours, 2:00 or 3:00 in the morning, when Kathleen Smith was injured, her mother gave Sgt. Brierly the name of a person who had previously had a fallout with her daughter. Now she didn't mention what that fallout was, just the name of a person who obviously held a grudge against Kathleen. The first thing a good investigator would do is try to contact that person, find out where that person was when Kathleen was injured.

It was obvious that from the start the police intentionally wanted to nail Huey for that offense. The whole investigation started out, as they admitted, with a voice from the crowd saying Huey Newton had been there. Who was that voice? My speculation is basically that it was either one of the prostitutes who earlier had been committed to setting Huey up, or a police officer on the spot, or agent of the police, who had been trying to set Huey up.

Q: As defense attorney, what techniques do you use in a preliminary hearing to help your client? How do you approach it?

A: Well, most preliminary hearings are designed to get as much information as possible. It's almost a foregone conclusion that a person charged with a crime will be bound over after the preliminary hearing. It's the nature of the system. Judges are like juries, they indulge in the presumption of guilt, rather than the presumption of innocence. So long as someone is charged, they're going to bind him over.

The thing that I usually try to do in a preliminary hearing is to use it as a discovery devise, that is, to find out how much the prosecution has and to pin down the witnesses to their testimonies. This particular hearing, I think, was unique. I started out wanting to end the case as quickly as possible because I knew that the evidence was flimsy. I had hopes of persuading the judge that Huey shouldn't be held over for trial at all. I think it's really only because of the Richmond incident that it became clear there was nothing I could do. We didn't put on any testimony. Usually you don't put on testimony, in fact, because the strongest testimony in the world that would conflict with the D.A. and the judge would almost always say that it presents a question for the jury to decide. I was tempted in the earlier stages to put on testimony, but I realized it wouldn't matter what we did. We were also hindered by our inability to get some of the materials that the government has. I think that if we obtained those files and documents that it would further demonstrate the likelihood of a conspiracy.

Q: What is the status of the various motions you have filed seeking government documents?

OTIS: They will be renewed in the Superior Court if we are bound over. Also, there is still the federal case in Washington [the BPP's $100 million lawsuit], which is trying to get more information out. But that whole matter will be renewed in the Superior Court.

Q: From your review of the Senate Committee documents, does this case fit into that broad conspiracy of a secret government war against the BPP?

OTIS: It's exactly that type of thing. Both cases fit into it. You can use the pun, they're "tailor-made."

As the Church Committee indicated, every step would be taken to attempt to destroy and discredit Huey, using wiretaps, using informers, using agents provocateur, using intrusions into his apartment. Mr. DuClot [the building engineer who worked for the FBI] let the police into the apartment and presumably showed them a car (at this point there's been no testimony whose car it really was.) If you lived in a private apartment, the building superintendent would not voluntarily let the police in without calling you and saying, "Hey, there are some police here who want to see you."

Now why did DuClot do this? He did it because he was an agent working with the police. I'm not certain if he didn't call the police in the first place, although Sgt. Brierly testified that he (Brierly) called the police.



BPP President HUEY P. NEWTON and attorney SHELDON OTIS.

Sure, this case is exactly the type of thing that the Church Committee said the government was engaged in, in order to discredit Huey and the Party.

Q: How would you summarize Sgt. Brierly's testimony? Did it hurt the defense?

OTIS: I think Brierly's testimony supported the defense theory. One of the most devastating pieces of testimony that came from Brierly was the fact that the night this thing happened he went and contacted the vice squad for help, knowing full well that the vice squad was bent on using prostitutes to try to frame Huey. And that help came.

Crystal Grey had looked at photographs on August 7 and failed to identify Huey. Another witness had looked at photographs on August 7 and failed to identify Huey. The vice squad then contacted these witnesses, told them that they wanted Huey for this crime, told them that they would not be busted for other offenses, told them they would help them if they would make identifications. Sure enough, within a week they went ahead and made identifications of Huey.

So, I think Brierly's testimony, coupled with his own admissions that he didn't follow any other leads, was not damaging. He focused on Huey within the first hour of being on the scene although there was no witness whose name he could give us, no person who claimed Huey was there. Brierly helped rather than hurt.

Q: How do you view Molly Dougherty's contempt of court citation?

OTIS: I think Molly was acting out of conscience and principle. Molly's been a supporter and helper of the Party. There was no reason for Orloff to have called her in the first place. I think she was a brave and strong and courageous woman to take a principled stand and suffer the consequences of going to jail as a result of it.

In point of fact, there is no testimony she could give which would have hurt Huey. There is nothing that [assistant District Attorney Tom] Orloff could have asked her, to which truthful answers would have hurt Huey. But Molly did not even want to testify at all because she knew the sheer nature of the proceedings and felt as a matter of principle that she should not be used. Basically what Orloff wanted was — because Molly's White, because she's been a financial contributor and helper of the Party — to try to intimidate her or attempt to embarrass her publicly, so that she would not be effective in helping the Party. Obviously, one can only have the greatest admiration and respect for the courage that Molly showed to take the principled position she did.

Q: Doesn't it hurt, at least publicly, when the defense doesn't make a presentation at the preliminary hearing?

A: No, it does only because the public doesn't understand that a preliminary hearing is a preliminary matter, and that a person charged almost always will be bound over for trial. In fact, the prosecution rarely puts on very many witnesses. It will usually put on the most minimum-type witness to say anything that could be referred to as "a scintilla" — a minor amount of evidence — to bind over. We know this trial will not be held from anywhere from six months to a year from now. To put on our defense now when the judge will eventually say it's a question for a jury is not in the best interest of the person accused.

The public has to be educated to the fact that a preliminary hearing is not a trial and the failure to put on a defense — that is, with defense witnesses testifying — does not mean at all that the person does not have a defense. It simply means that the defense is going to do it before a jury, because there is likely to be a jury trial. Psychologically it hurts because most members of the public don't understand the nature of a preliminary hearing.

Q: When will Judge Friborg rule on the preliminary hearing?

OTIS: On Friday, November 4, we will be arguing some legal issues in connection with the case. My guess is that he will rule on it by the following Monday, November 7. Usually, the judge will rule immediately. For example, the hearing ended today, the 31st of October, and normally the judge would rule on the spot. Because there are some legal questions to be briefed, he'll wait at least until Friday. Then he'll want to give the appearance of fairness and due process, so what he'll probably do is say he will study the briefs and the arguments, wait a few days and then rule.

Q: How does the defense team work?

OTIS: We get along very well. With the exception of Fred [Hiestand], all of the lawyers working on the case, particularly Paul Harris, Dennis Roberts and myself, have known each other for awhile now. We've all been members of the National Lawyers Guild, we've all been interested in similar cases in the past. Dennis and I worked together in Angela Davis' case and we worked together in the defense of a Black lawyer in Detroit several years ago who was charged with contempt of court for calling a judge "a honky dog, a tyrant, a bandit, a thief, and a racist fool," when the judge at a preliminary hearing simply terminated it abruptly without giving the defense an opportunity to do anything. I was the chief attorney for the lawyer, and then Dennis, who at that time was with a Constitutional rights group in New York, came in and we worked together. Paul and I have known each other for a long time. I taught criminal trial practice. Paul took my class and we got to know and like each other. We all get along very well.

Q: How did you get into the business of defense criminal law?

OTIS: It's a very long story. I started out wanting to be a labor lawyer and went into a firm that did labor law work in Detroit. Within six months I was appointed by a judge to represent a young man charged with murder. The judge's clerk was in a class I taught at law school — a research class — and as a result of that he recommended me to the judge. So I took that case and spent six months working on it. I was exposed with full force to the criminal injustice system.

Ultimately I got a successful jury verdict, but the horrors of the justice system, the horrors of the way people were herded in court — "assembly-line-justice" — the failure of the judges to allow due process and fair play, the racist attitudes of the judges, prosecutors and police I saw in Detroit criminal court was such an horrendous experience for me that I realized that I wasn't interested in handling labor law. I wanted to devote my life trying to help those

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EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH SHELDON OTIS

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who are charged with crimes, trying to see to it that there were fair trials, doing what I could to change the criminal justice system and to see to it that better judges were elected or appointed; that the racist attitudes of police and prosecutors were exposed and that the prison system, jail system and county jails in particular, which are cesspools, were all exposed to the public. All of that had a very great impact on me. That's what got me turned on to criminal law.

I went back to the office after that initial case and indicated to them that I wanted to enter criminal practice from that point on. Since they were a labor firm I eventually left them, opened my own office and engaged in criminal practice exclusively.

Q: What are some of the more significant cases that you've had?

OTIS: Today almost everything is significant. I have represented individuals charged with petty theft and some charged with sex offenses. I have represented people charged with robbery, murder; just about the full scope of most criminal cases. The thing I discovered in court was that even if the person committed the crimes they were charged with, there were always mitigating circumstances — social conditions that they were brought up in, economic pressures placed upon them, which forced them to commit these crimes.

In terms of notoriety or publicly known cases, I think my representation of the lawyer in Detroit (a political leader, now a candidate for city council in Detroit who is likely to win, a Marxist who 10 years ago wouldn't have had a chance at even running), was important. I consider that a significant case because it established the principle that a lawyer could speak publicly about judges and tell the community how judges were acting and not be sent to jail because of it.

I represented a fellow by the name of Johnson Cole who was charged with giving two marijuana cigarettes to an undercover police officer. He received nine and a half to 10 years. I view marijuana and the offense he was charged with as not very serious at all. In fact, it should not even be criminal. Yet here was a man that was sentenced to nine and a half to 10 years really because he was a member of the Left. He was head of what was then the White Panther Party in Detroit, and they used this marijuana bust as a means of stifling his political activities very much like everything that has happened to Huey, to prevent him from being a political leader.

I represented Angela Davis, which I consider a fairly significant case. I represented Stephen Soliah, who helped Patricia Hearst in her days of being a fugitive. The only reason Stephen was charged with bank robbery in Sacramento was because he had helped Patricia. He was not a member of the SLA, he did not engage in any of the activities of the SLA. He didn't share the publicly announced policies of the SLA. I consider that a significant case.

Q: In Huey's case, it seems like one of the more important and hard fought legal issues is the question of discovery. How important was the discovery?

OTIS: Well, it was and is important because under California law in particular, the prosecutor is required to reveal all the information he has which has bearing on guilt or innocence. The prosecutor in our case was not willing to disclose that.

Usually, the broad scope of discovery is taken at the Superior Court level. We felt that if we could get all the documents and information that they had, that would give us an opportunity to win at the preliminary hearing stage. It was precisely because the government did not want to give us the opportunity to win at the preliminary hearing stage that they fought and resisted discovery. Now we will have a chance anew in Superior Court for broad discovery. That will be hard fought.

Their position [the government's prosecution and the government] will be that they will give us only what the judge is going to order them to give. I take the position that they are required to turn over everything. Orloff turned over a couple of things. By his own admission, he did not intend to turn over all, claiming that he shouldn't be required to or he couldn't remember everything that people said. That was an order which Judge Arne had signed.



BPNS photo

BPP President HUEY P. NEWTON with attorney SHELDON OTIS.

Not only did Orloff refuse to comply, but Judge Friborg did not enforce the order himself. One of Friborg's comments to us was that, "Gee, that's a very unusually broad order. I'm surprised that Judge Arne entered it." But he had. I don't think Orloff in good faith complied with it.

Q: Why was the case moved to Judge Friborg's court?

OTIS: Judge Arne was the presiding judge originally and the way the system works is that he gets the case originally but then he assigns it out to someone else. Why Friborg was selected as the judge, I can't answer. There were two other judges who sat on preliminary hearings this week or last week. He could have assigned it to one of them. One of them was a Black judge — Judge Travis — and the other one is generally regarded as an awful judge. My assumption is Judge Friborg had a light case load and that's why the case was assigned to him. It may have been assigned to him because it was pretty well known or believed that he would not allow dismissal at the preliminary hearing stage. It might have been just by chance that Friborg got the case. I don't know.

Q: Are deals often made to help prosecution witnesses who are prostitutes out of predicaments so they will testify?

OTIS: Oh sure. This is the way the police operate. It's not only increasing the chances, it's a way of forcing them to testify. Unfortunately, prostitutes and/or other persons who are in jail for convictions are vulnerable to police pressure. Take a guy who is doing 10 years on an offense. The police will go to him and say, "Look you, come into court and say that your cellmates have confessed to a crime and we'll see that you're paroled in one or two years." It's pretty tough for someone not to accept that deal.

This is the way the police operate. They take advantage of the weaknesses and the vulnerability of a lot of people. That is the same reason they subpoenaed Molly Dougherty, in the hopes of embarrassing her and embarrassing the Party, figuring that by putting pressure on her, in exposing her publicly, that she would give information — true or untrue — that the police wanted. But Molly was strong enough to withstand it. Most people are not strong enough to withstand that type of pressure.

Q: What do you do between now and the time the case is finally heard in Superior Court? When will the trial begin?

OTIS: It's very hard to say how long it will be. Typically, it would be coming up in about six months to a year.

One of the things we will be doing is renewing discovery in Superior Court. Our own investigation will be going on independently. Plus, preparations for a jury trial, investigation of potential jurors will be done. Legal motions wil be made attacking what was done in the preliminary hearing itself. Those are the types of things that will be going on during all the time that we've got.

Q: Could you again sum up the significant points of the preliminary hearing?

OTIS: Two significant points. One is that there are two charges. One was the so-called assault that Huey allegedly committed on Mr. Callins, the tailor. Mr. Callins does not remember much of what happened and gave no testimony against Huey. Nevertheless, it's likely to be bound over, in the absence of any evidence.

Secondly, the murder of Kathleen Smith is based on two witnesses who are prostitutes, one of whom was in no position to have seen or known what happened. The other one was someone with whom a deal had been made with the police that if she would give testimony she would be given certain benefits, which she got.

I think the sum of the testimony supports the theory that Huey claimed initially when he returned from Cuba, that these cases are not valid. One of the reasons he left the country [in 1974] was because he had learned of a conspiracy by the police and a conspiracy by people involved in narcotics traffic to set him up, to frame him on charges and to eliminate him by killing him, if necessary.

The preliminary hearing certainly indicates that there was a conspiracy to frame Huey, using seedy-type witnesses and to pressure them to give testimony against him. That's the type of evidence that came out of this hearing.□

Intercommunal News

PERCY QOBOZA

Jailed Black Editor: "White Privilege Must End In South Africa"

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - *"What the children are trying to tell the White community is that, unlike Blacks in the past, they are not prepared to stand by while the White community wallows in privilege and luxury while our people are subjected to degradation and misery.*

"Black youth are saying loud and clear the days of unilateral White decisions are over and that Black people want to participate in the decision-making process in their country."

In an interview with the *Los Angeles Times* here a few weeks before his October 19 arrest, Percy Qoboza, editor of the *World* — the country's largest Black newspaper — discussed the mounting Black political protest in his homeland since June, 1976.



PERCY QOBOZA, detained editor of the World *newspaper*

Qoboza was among some 70 predominantly Black people arrested by the White apartheid regime in a brutal crackdown on Black political protest. The *World*, the second most widely read paper in South Africa, was banned along with its Sunday edition, the *Weekend World*, and a leading White antigovernment newspaper, the *East London Daily Dispatch*, and its editor, Donald Woods. (See last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER.)

"One of the incredible things,

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Over 20,000 Azanians attended the funeral (above and right) of Black Consciousness Movement leader Steve Biko, who was murdered while in detention in a South African prison.

AUTOPSY CONFIRMS EXTENSIVE BRAIN DAMAGE

BIKO INQUEST HALTED ABRUPTLY

(Pretoria, South Africa) - The formal inquest into the death of Steve Biko, begun here briefly last week following statements by informed medical sources that the official autopsy report shows that the 30-year-old Black Consciousness Movement (BCM) founder died of extensive brain damage, has been postponed until November 14.

Pretoria Chief Magistrate M.J. Prins, who abruptly opened and recessed the inquest on Friday, October 28, said that "certain information" received by Transvaal Attorney General Jacobus Nothling indicated that Biko did not die of natural causes.

The Azanian activist, arrested on August 20 at his home in Port Elizabeth, died in a prison here on September 12. His family and friends maintain that he was beaten to death by the South African security police.

Legal experts said that the decision to hold an inquest was significant because it will enable the Biko family lawyers an opportunity to subpoena witnesses. If a trial were held, the prosecution would be conducted solely by the South African government, which has delayed the official release of the autopsy report.

The report, conducted on September 13 in the presence of a government pathologist and one appointed by the slain BCM leader's family, was completed and delivered to Nothling last week. According to sources who read the autopsy, Biko suffered "contracoup type" brain injuries, meaning that a whiplash-effect injury on one side of his brain caused a blow to the other side.

In addition, Biko contracted several other symptoms of brain damage the last week of his life. These included a condition called "echolalia" in which a person automatically repeats whatever he hears. Another brain disorder revealed in the autopsy report is a malfunction known as "planter's toe," which causes a person to involuntarily jerk his toe upward.

The medical source said the pathologists' report explained that Biko's brain injuries caused a reduction of circulation to the other organs in his body and widespread "intravascular coagulation." There was also evidence of an injury on the left side of the chest of the murdered BCM leader and "acute renal kidney failure and urema."

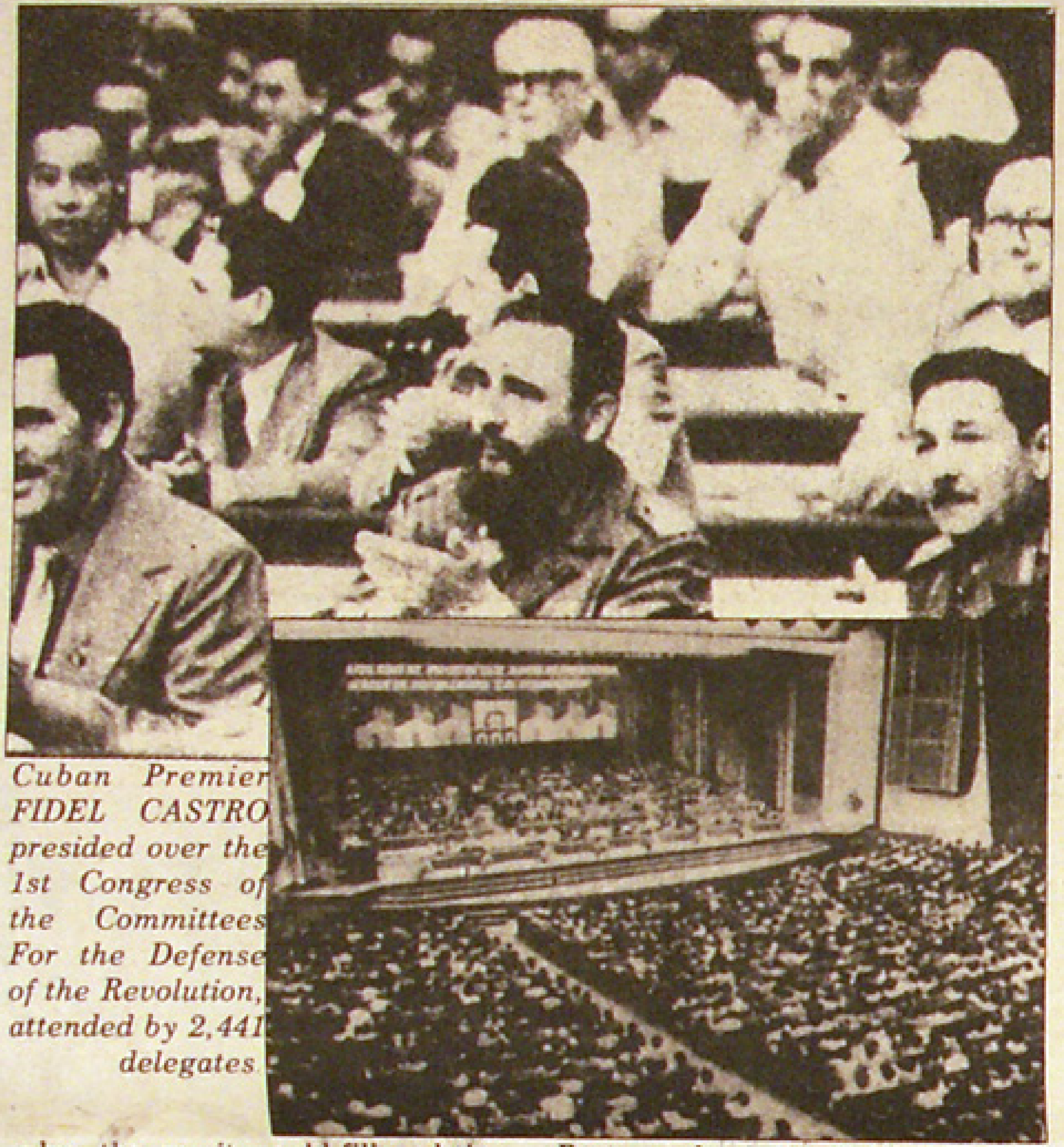
Suffering from these symptoms, Biko was driven 750 miles from Port Elizabeth to Pretoria and put in a police cell on September 11.

"Justice Minister" James Kruger, who has been under fire for Biko's death from members of his ruling Nationalist Party (N.P.)

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FIDEL CASTRO PRAISES ORGANS OF "PEOPLE'S POWER"

COMMITTEES TO DEFEND THE REVOLUTION HOLD CONGRESS IN CUBA



Cuban Premier FIDEL CASTRO presided over the 1st Congress of the Committees For the Defense of the Revolution, attended by 2,441 delegates

(Havana, Cuba): - Some 2,441 delegates and leading members of the Cuban government, including Premier Fidel Castro, gathered here recently for the highly successful 1st Congress of the Committees for the Defense of the CDRs is indispensable."

Addressing the enthusiastic 1st Congress at a mass rally in Revolution Square on September 28, the 17th anniversary of the founding of the organization, Commander in Chief Castro said:

"The main idea behind setting up the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution was the struggle against imperialism, against the terrorists, against the counterrevolutionaries. That's how the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution came into being.

"It was the struggle itself that inspired, motivated and developed this organization. However, the extraordinary thing about this movement, about this tremendous power of the organized masses, is that in the course of its struggle, it displayed limitless potential that went far beyond the struggle against the counterrevolution," Fidel said.

"Of course, we understood the principle, the basic, the essential principle: the principle of relying on the masses, the principle of organizing the masses, the principle of relying on and organizing the people as the basic elements of any revolutionary struggle. We understood this perfectly well.

"Nonetheless, 17 years ago, nobody could have imagined the role that this organization would play, the gap it would fill and the functions it would carry out in the revolutionary process," the Cuban leader continued.

"Today, more than five million adult citizens of this country are CDR members — five million! If we recall that there are more than three million children and adolescents under the age of 15 in our country, we can safely say that, by virtue of belonging to the CDRs, the great majority of our people are militants of the Revolution.

"Thus, this organization is a vital and very valuable aide of the Party and of People's Power."

The grassroots-elected CDR delegates approved proposals submitted by the five Work Commissions of the Congress, *Granma* reports. Among the proposals considered by the Commissions were ones regarding statutes of the CDR; political work, the essence of the CDRs' daily activities; the role of the CDRs in defending the Cuban Revolution; the CDRs and the local organs of People's Power; and CDR work and the family.

Jorge Lezcano, national coordinator of the CDRs and a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, said in an interview with *Granma* prior to the Congress that the composition of CDR leadership bodies is currently 60 per cent workers; 20 per cent housewives; six per cent students; five per cent retired people; and nine per cent from other sectors.

Lezcano explained that in the future, CDR objectives will center around increased education of the people in the principles of the Revolution; "combatting the enemy in every way it is evinced; strengthening and increasing the masses' participation in support tasks to the plans of the revolutionary state;...and achieving the most fraternal spirit of cooperation and solidarity among the members of society."□

Africa In Focus

South Africa

(Washington, D.C.) - South African "Prime Minister" John Vorster said last week that he never promised President Jimmy Carter that the White apartheid regime would not develop nuclear weapons. Interviewed here October 23 on ABC television's *Issues and Answers*, Vorster said he told Carter that South Africa is "only interested in peaceful development of nuclear facilities." The Vorster government denied U.S. and Soviet intelligence reports last August showing that a nuclear test site had been constructed by South Africa in the Kalahari desert region.

Central Africa

(Washington, D.C.) — A proposal by the State Department to establish military credit programs for three Central African countries is being contested by some government agencies, the *New York Times* reports. State Department officials said that a total of $300,000 worth of military construction and communications equipment would be given to Upper Volta, Mali and Rwanda to be used by the military forces of the three countries primarily for rural development. Under the plan, officials said, heavy construction equipment, trucks, irrigation systems, radio gear and other nonlethal equipment could be purchased by the three nations to improve roads and communications in remote areas. Opponents of the proposal, such as the Agency for International Development (AID), maintain that it violates President Carter's pledge to use military aid as a political instrument only in exceptional cases.

Western Sahara

(Rabat, Morocco) - Liberation forces of the Polisario Front continue to take a heavy toll on enemy troops of Morocco's ally, the government of Mauritania, described by the Front as the "weak link." When Spain withdrew from the Western Sahara in November, 1975, Morocco forcibly annexed the northern two-thirds of the sparsely populated country while Mauritania seized control of the southern one-third. The strategy of the Polisario Front is backed by the Algerian government.

P.A.C. SPEECH

"The End To White Minority Rule Can Only Come Through Violence"

The following is Part 3 of a speech by Potlako K. Leballo, acting president of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania, delivered at the U.N.-sponsored World Conference Against Apartheid held in Lagos, Nigeria, August 22 to 26, 1977.

PART 3

One of the most telling political blows struck by the Soweto Students' Representative Council was the forcing of the Black puppets serving in the "Urban Bantu Council" to resign: this brought about the total collapse of the apartheid institution.

This was followed by mass resignations from, and the collapse of, school boards overseeing the "Bantu Education" schools all over Soweto. This victory is unique in that it is the first time that bodies created to serve the apartheid regime's so-called separate development policy have been brought down through mass action!

Meanwhile, an independent Committee of Ten (the Soweto Local Authority Interim Committee) has been formed by Soweto residents and it aims at putting the affairs of the "township" complex in the hands of representatives chosen by the people. Some of its members are men and women who belonged either to PAC or to ANC before they were outlawed in 1960.

Another important political development was a resolution adopted by 10 Black mass organizations on July 16 calling for the massive mobilization of all Black people to reject bantustans and, in particular, to fight against the "granting" of so-called "independence" to Bophuthatswana next December. The resolution calls on the Black people to organize to:

• "Demonstrate to our people the relationship between bantustans and all other government-created platforms";

• "Mobilize all Black people in Azania to demonstrate in no uncertain terms their rejection of bantustan independence, with particular reference to Bophuthatswana independence.

The delegates at the conference, which was held in Hammanskraal, near Pretoria, were from SASO, BPA, BCP, UBJ, Idamasa, Asseca, Black Priests Solidarity Group, SASM, SATA,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

U.N. PROBE DEMANDEDED IN P.A.C. CASE

WINNIE MANDELA GOES ON TRIAL FOR BANNING "VIOLATIONS"

(Bloemfontein, South Africa) - The frame-up trial of African National Congress (ANC) activist Winnie Mandela, who is charged with seven "violations" of her banning order, began here on October 28 but was postponed three days later until January 17, 1978.

Meanwhile, the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) Observer Mission to the United Nations has demanded an emergency session of the Special Committee Against Apartheid to consider the case of three PAC activists now on trial in South Africa for training and recruiting members for the Azanian People's Liberation Army.

Mrs. Mandela, wife of ANC leader Nelson Mandela — who, since 1964, has been serving a life sentence for treason and sabotage at the maximum security prison on Robben Island — pleaded "not guilty" to each of the flimsy charges against her.

Among the "violations" with which the 43-year-old apartheid foe is charged are taking part in a conversation about the price of a chicken; having a cup of coffee with her neighbors; and inspecting a paint job on a wall with two other people.

Under South Africa's repressive banning orders, a person cannot meet with more than one person at a time except for his immediate family. A meeting of three people is considered a "social gathering," which is also forbidden.





Azanian activist WINNIE MANDELA, wife of ANC leader Nelson Mandela, recently went to trial for alleged "violations" of the banning order imposed on her.

In addition, a banned person cannot write anything for publication and cannot be quoted, publicly or in print, even after he or she is dead.

Mrs. Mandela, who was first banned in 1962, was arrested in June, 1976, for her alleged role in inciting the Soweto rebellion. Six

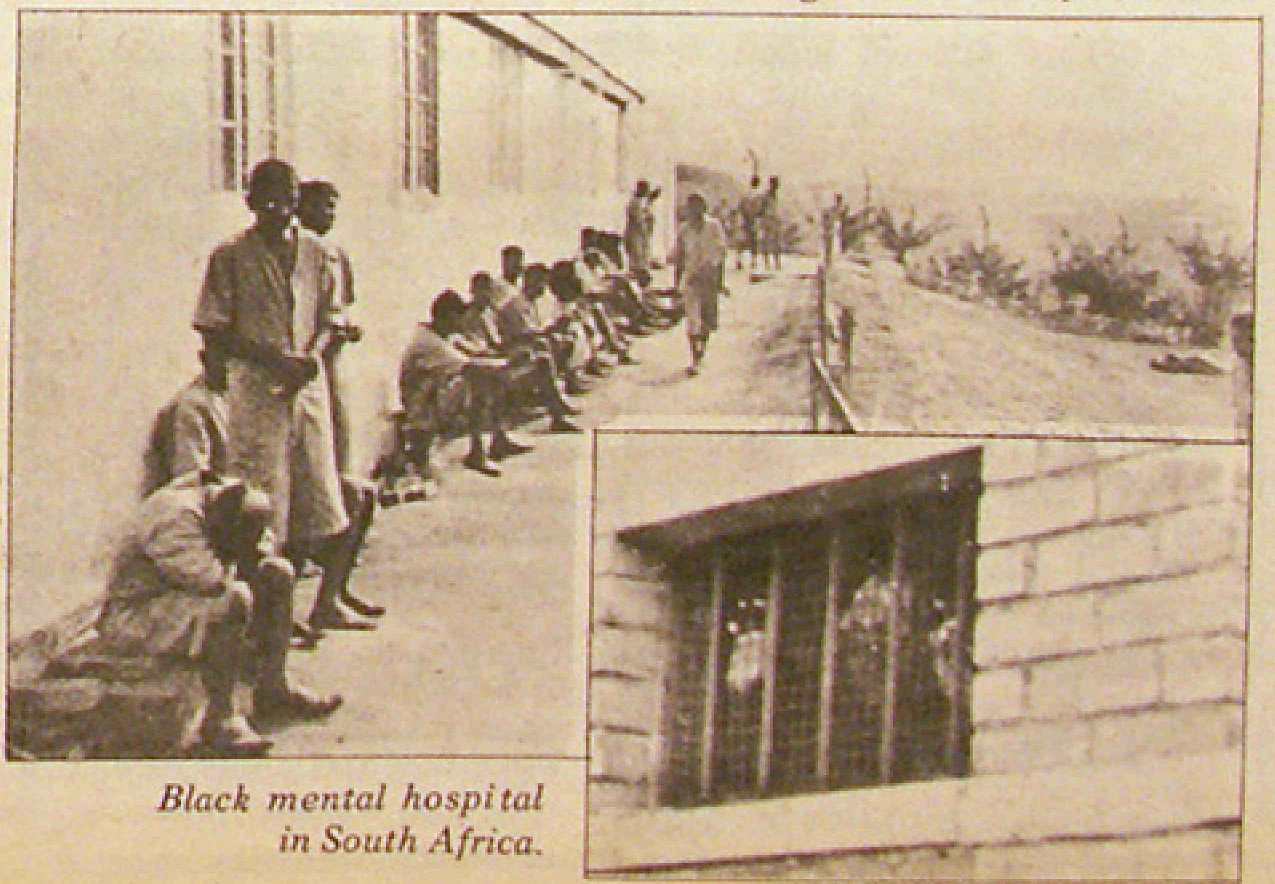
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UNITED NATIONS REPORT CONFIRMS:

Black South African Mental Patients Abused

(San Francisco, Calif.) - A recently released United Nations report has revealed glaring inconsistencies in the care of Black and White mental patients in South Africa, with Blacks being subjected to brutal treatment and inferior conditions.

The report, issued by the World Health Organization (WHO) of the United Nations and entitled "Apartheid and Mental Health," found there are three times as many psychiatric beds for Whites as for Blacks; special training for mentally retarded Black South Africans seems to be nonexistent; and, perhaps most revealing, there is not a single practicing Black psychiatrist in the country.



Black mental hospital in South Africa.

The 1976 press ban made it virtually impossible to confirm the more detailed earlier charges made against South African mental camps for Blacks. WHO investigators were forced to rely on South African documents and expert advice rather than first-hand accounts.

In early 1976, the South African parliament enacted a law which provides for imprisonment of up to one year and substantial fines for the "unauthorized" publication of photographs or sketches of the country's mental hospitals or their inmates.

The law also limits any coverage of the institutions at all to the government-favored media group, the Newspaper Press Union, writes Jeffrey Quiros in *Freedom News Service*, a publi-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

District Elections

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

trative officer, which is now a lifetime appointment, to 10 years;

•Proposition K — provides that each supervisor will have an administrative assistant of his own choosing; and

Proposition M — would decrease credit given to candidates for promotion (in fire department) because of seniority, increase the credits given candidates with college study and permit an oral exam. This proposition is the result of a federal lawsuit in which the city's fire department was charged with racial bias in its examinations; and

•Proposition U — asks the city to acquire the International Hotel for low-income housing.

All of the candidates for supervisor have had to face up to issues of unemployment, crime, decent housing, runaway real estate speculation and a fair taxing policy.

A recent candidates' night in District 5 reveals that, citywide, voters are looking for commitments on these crucial issues.

District 5 is regarded as the birthplace of the movement for district elections in San Francisco, which was won primarily through a large turnout of Black and poor voters. Despite the fact that this district considers itself the "most organized and progressive," poor people are steadily being forced out of the neighborhood. All of the candidates were pressed for their views on skyrocketing rent and the waste of precious tax dollars in the city's bureaucracy.

When progressive community activists campaigned in oppressed communities for district elections they promised Black and poor voters that supervisors elected by district would truly represent the needs of the majority of the people in the city. Whether this ideal is realized remains to be seen.□

Support Grows For Bob Covington

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

•An end to property tax increases;

•Services and jobs for San Francisco residents, not commuters and tourists;

•Decent, reasonably-priced housing; and

•Union jobs with strong affirmative action programs.

As one of the architects of the victorious Proposition T (district elections) campaign in 1976 and an instrumental figure in the defeat of Propositions A and B earlier this year, Covington has clearly demonstrated his leadership qualities and his concern for the well-being of Black and poor people.

The Black political activist holds a Master's degree in community development, a skill which could be of great use if he is elected to the Board of Supervisors. He has worked for several years as a consultant on community development and employment programs in many of the city's poor communities.

One of Covington's most recent accomplishments was the development of a Pretrial Diversion Project for first-time offenders. He stresses that the shortcomings of our criminal justice system can be corrected by "designing fair and productive forms of administering justice that will break the cycle of crime — jail — more crime."□



BOB COVINGTON

World Scope

England

(London, England) - Sir Richard Dobson, one of this country's leading industrialists and chairman of British Leyland, the state-controlled automobile company, resigned last week amid a public uproar over racist and disparaging remarks he made at a private dinner recently about Blacks, trade unions and the Labor Party government.

Israel

(Tel Aviv, Israel) - Thousands of workers were on strike here last week in the third day of protests against sharply increased living costs resulting from the right-wing Likud government's first major retreat from the progressive economic policies of the ousted Labor government. Earlier last week, 700 maintenance workers shut down El Al, the national airline, during a 24-hour strike.

United States

(Washington, D.C.) - President Carter was set to announce the withdrawal of the U.S. from the International Labor Organization (ILO) last week, reports the *San Francisco Chronicle*. Carter withdrew the U.S. — which has contributed $20 million a year to the ILO — from the 135-nation organization in an attempt to force reform of its rules which give Third World countries the same voting powers as the U.S. and other large industrialized nations.

United Nations

(United Nations, N.Y.) - The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) recently identified 20 countries on a danger list of nations facing starvation from serious food shortages this year. In a report to the U.N., FAO said the main impact of a drought in Africa's Sahel region is devastating Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, and Cape Verde. Sixteen other countries where drastic food shortages exist were identified as Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Chad, the Comores Islands, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Laos, Lebanon, Mozambique, South Yemen, Togo, Upper Volta and Vietnam.

ENTERTAINMENT

NEW FILM EXPLORES DEHUMANIZATION IN JAILS

"SHORT EYES": SIZZLING ON THE BOTTOM RUNG

Like pieces of cheap meat thrown into a red-hot skillet, the characters in *Short Eyes*, a group of pretrial inmates locked within the jungle-like maze of steel bars that make up the Manhattan Men's House of Detention, the infamous "Tombs," sizzle in the fires of their own raw survival, their pent-up emotions and frustrations — "fat" that only adds to the dimensions of the broil.

Listen

I am a thief
your guardian angel
who watches you

watch out

This is the music of thieves
dancing in the night

chasing away murders
who haunt bedrooms
and threaten my love

watch out

I am a thief who smiles
and invents words
to sing with animals

I wear the hat of a thief
and my wings are invisible

I am your guardian angel
your most secret lie

I conjure up whistles and tears
for your children

trust me

I twist lyrics into melodies
as gifts for my friends

remember my smell
in the streets
of your cities

and listen
always listen
to the silent air

—Jessica Tarahata Hagedorn



The grueling heat and stifling atmosphere of such close confinement turns men into animals, dries blood even as it flows, creates, in gross and exaggerated form, a society where might makes right, where in the words of Go-Go, a fast-talking Puerto Rican hustler played by the drama's author, Miquel Pinero, *"there'll be blood on my blade or shit on my dick."*

The streets have moved upstairs, barred from society at large...but not from each other.

There's a method to the madness though, just like the streets. Blacks, the most numerous, are on top. Puerto Ricans, come next, with poor Whites last; all fighting for a piece of the action on the bottom rung of the ladder, each with a staked-out section of nowhere staring them in the face.

Enter into this bizarre and bitter world, a White middle class "dude," Clark Davis, charged with crimes even the guards regard with contempt and disgust; he's a "short-eyes," a child molester.



Some of the main characters in the stark, realistic prison drama Short Eyes *(above) are (left to right) Cupcakes (TITO GOYA), Juan (JOSE PEREZ) and El Raheem (DON BLAKELY). Scene from the acclaimed movie (right), as the "short-eyes" is tortured.*

But *Short Eyes* is more than the story of the circumstances surrounding the mental torture and eventual brutal murder of a single "sickie." It is an intense showcase to spotlight the human grotesque everyday experiences, a "slice of life" if you will, for sizable numbers of American people victimized by the criminal justice system.

Short Eyes has had a long and fascinating history, having begun life as a workshop production staged by Marvin Felix Camillo and the Family, the resident company at the Theater of Riverside Church, where Pinero was a playwright in residence.

It was subsequently picked up by Joseph Papp's New York Shakespeare Festival, and presented at the Anspacher/Public Theater, from which it was moved to the Vivian Beaumont Theater in May, 1974. Along the way it won two Obies and the New York Drama Critics' Award as the best play of 1973-74.

The acting in *Short Eyes* is as ferociously alive as the drama itself: stark, taunt, desperate and eloquent.

Among the more memorable performances are Jose Perez as Juan, a hard Puerto Rican inmate who unsuccessfully tries to maintain some order among the chaos; Don Blakely as El Raheem, an angry Black nationalist who, although constantly berating Whites as objects of "vengeance from Allah," cannot murder the "short-eyes" in cold blood; Joseph Carberry as Longshoe, the "take-no-shit" leader of the White prisoners with the gleam of pure viciousness in his eyes; Tito Goya as Cupcakes, a young Puerto Rican inmate who, by verbal consensus and physical demonstrations, is told in no uncertain terms that he is, as his nickname implies, the adoring object of the cellblock's "affections"; Curtis Mayfield as Pappy, a bespeckled older Black prisoner who tries to make his cellmates realize at least a semblance of decency; and Bruce Davison as Clark Davis, the "short-eyes" whose inevitable torture and murder is so intimate it becomes painful to watch.

Filmed on location in the "Tombs," which was ordered closed in the early 1970's by a federal court order charging conditions there constituted "cruel and unusual punishment," *Short Eyes* is as subtle as a homemade prison knife pressed against your throat; as powerful as the cries of "kill" that emanate, like a judgment, from the shadows of our prisons' walls. □



Aftermath of infamous 1960 Sharpeville massacre in South Africa.

"End To White Minority Rule"

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SABSWA and the Black Women's Convention.

In a statement to the press, the organizers declared that the move to start a nationwide campaign against the bantustans was taken because:

"Independent bantustans (as shown by the Transkei) were merely an extension of divide and rule and were intended to preoccupy and misdirect the vast creative energies of the people away from the true goals of liberation."

They further said:

"Any decision of national importance like the Balkanization of the country, can only validly be carried out by the state if expressly authorized by the whole Azanian nation. Any decision therefore by any small group of people to grant independence to bantustans is invalid." (The *World*, Johannesburg, weekend edition, July 17, 1977.)

The statement went on to say that there was no "nation" in Bophuthatswana and other bantustans because a nation is an historically evolved, stable community of people in community of language, territory, economic life, etc.

It stressed that "the vast wealth of this country is due mainly to the exploitation of Black people who have the right and hope of sharing the product of their labor eventually. The result is that Black people today have "national" as opposed to territorial interest.

What we have shown above is irrefutable evidence that the Azanian people's struggle for national liberation has reached an advanced stage. The people at home have placed a premium on unity. Sell outs pandering to the enemy's foul tactics of divide and rule are outrightly condemned and have often been physically liquidated or manhandled.

Lucas Mangope, the chief puppet in Bophuthatswana, was stoned and chased out of a meeting along with his coterie of fellow sell outs in Potchefstroom last July. Anyone who trifles with the unity of purpose of the Azanian liberation movement is a traitor, equally so whether he or she does that at the behest of the apartheid colonialists or foreign masters.

The imperialists, who have a high stake in Azania through their investments and their assessment of the strategic value of Azania in Africa and the world, are keenly aware of what is unfolding against their apartheid watchdogs. Naturally, they are concocting schemes to try and defuse the situation and come up with bogus solutions for "the apartheid problem." CONTINUED

Mandela Goes On Trial For "Banning" Violations

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

months later she was released and once more banned to her district within Soweto.

Last June, she was forcibly removed from her Soweto home for alleged banning "violations" and sent to live in a Black "township" in the Orange Free State, some 180 miles from Soweto. There, she and her younger daughter Zinzi, 16, live in a shabby house without running water or electricity. Neither mother nor daughter speaks the language of the local Black population.

In the current case against her, the prosecution maintains that Mrs. Mandela violated her banning order five times in May and June, 1977, twice by receiving groups of visitors in her house and three times by visiting neighbors.

Arrested seven times since 1962, Winnie Mandela has remained defiant against the White apartheid regime. She appeared in court the second day of her trial last week in a dress of gold, green and black, the colors of the banned ANC. Criticized by the prosecutor for "flaunting" the ANC colors, Mrs. Mandela angrily said:

"Among the limited rights that I have, I still have the choice of a wardrobe."

Testimony revealed that on June 9 of this year, Mrs. Mandela went to the home of a friend, a postal worker, to find out where to buy coal. While she was there, another postal worker came by. He was carrying a chicken which he had bought very cheaply and a conversation developed.

"Did you take part in the conversation about the chicken?" the prosecutor asked. "No," Mrs. Mandela replied.

On another occasion, Mrs. Mandela, who has been employed as a social worker, was invited to the home of the same friend, Mrs. Albertina Dias, to discuss Mr. Dias' heavy drinking. The husband was home at the time of Mrs. Mandela's visit. However, she testified, he was "under the influence" and the incident could not properly be called a "social gathering."

PAC activists Stanley Pule, Morgan Gxekwa and Isaac Lolwane Mnikwa are currently on trial in Campadown, located in Natal Province. Pule and Gxekwa are charged with being members of the Central Committee of PAC, which has been banned since 1960. Mnikwa is accused of being a leading activist in the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA).

South African "Justice Minister" James Kruger last year charged the APLA with taking part in organizing the Soweto rebellion.

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

Cuba And Mozambique Sign Friendship Pact

(Havana, Cuba) - Cuba and Mozambique announced last week that they had signed a 20-year friendship and cooperation treaty providing for joint military and economic assistance. The treaty capped a five-day visit to Cuba by Mozambique's President Samora Machel and a top-level FRELIMO delegation. Machel — who met with President Carter at the U.N. and visited Jamaica and Guyana before arriving in Cuba — was given a hero's welcome in Havana, where he was cheered by thousands.

The Cuban government feels particularly close politically to Machel and Mozambique's FRELIMO government, as well as to the Angolan government of President Agostinho Neto. But Cuba is also strengthening ties with other African countries and liberation movements. In addition to Machel and Neto, the co-leader of Zimbabwe's Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo, and the acting president of South Africa's ANC, Oliver Tambo, have both visited Cuba recently, as have the president of South Yemen, Salem Robaya Ali, and Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle-Giorgis.

Why Cuba's special interest in Africa? In a major interview last spring with the pro-Third World French magazine *Afrique-Asie*, Fidel gave this explanation, calling attention to Cuba's shift away from Latin America:

"Africa is today the weakest link of imperialism...It is there that excellent prospects exist for being able to pass almost from tribalism to socialism...Imperialist domination there is not as strong as in Latin America. Thus, the possibilities of a fundamental evolution on the African continent are real...If the struggle remains very hard in Latin America, because the bourgeoisie there dominates the economy, the universities, the press and all sectors of national life, this phenomenon does not really exist in Africa because there is no bourgeoisie to speak of."

Martial Arts

Jenkins Selected For A.A.U. Karate Team

(Lewiston, Me.) - John Jenkins, a Black former sprint champion for the local Bates College track team, has recently been selected to the National Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) Karate Team which will compete in the upcoming World Karate chapionships in Tokyo, Japan — billed as the Olympics of Karate.

The 25-year-old New Jersey native, who operates the Golden Fist Karate Academy here, will represent the United States in the Fourth World Karate-Do Championships to be held December 3 and 4.

The 1975 Bates graduate entered the National AAU Karate championships in Virginia Beach, Virginia, this past July. Jenkins placed a remarkable fifth over numerous entries from throughout the country for a position on the U.S.'s "A" team, for which only seven athletes can qualify.

Because of the toughness of the competition, Jenkins said, numerous injuries resulted including broken noses, ribs and fingers. "The key is that I survived without injury," he added, "I was very lucky because I was fighting for my life."

According to Jenkins, Karate-Do competition consists of two phases, Kumite and Kata. He compares Kumite to the sport of fencing in that points are scored for striking "vital" areas of the opponent's body. Closed fists and feet are utilized as offensive weapons. "Kumite is like free-style fighting." Jenkins explained.

Jenkins is an all-around athlete. In addition to being a top-notch sprinter at Bates, he also played on the Boycats' football team.

Jenkins remains active in track, being a member of a 440-yard relay team which tied a meet record at a recent AAU event in Maine. Also a weaponry expert and body-builder, he won the 1977 Maine Weapons Championship, and the Mr. Maine Physique Contest this year.

Jenkins, who attended the New Jersey College medical school, would eventually like to become a physician.

N.Y. KNICKS' COACH WILLIS REED COOL, CALM AND COLLECTED

(New York, N.Y.) - Former New York Knicks all-star center Willis Reed recently made his debut as the Knicks' new coach here in an event which seemed more like a "coronation" than a basketball game.

Reed began his new coaching career last week with a 120-113 victory over the Kansas City/ Omaha Kings in the opening game for the once-mighty Knicks. Present at the game were some of the stars from the Knicks' 1970 and 1973 National Basketball Association (NBA) championship teams — Dave Stallwork, Nate Bowman, Dave DeBusschere, Jerry Lucas and others

To further celebrate Reed's installment as the Knicks' new coach, the Black ex-ballplayer's picture was on the cover of the team's year book and on the program for the opening night game. Reed commented, "I don't decide what pictures they put on the program but if I did, I wouldn't have put Willis Reed out there.

"I would've put the players on the cover," Reed went on. "This is a team."

Phil Johnson, coach of the Chiefs, commented the reception given Reed at the Knicks' opener in Madison Square Garden "had the atmosphere of a college game."

During the game Reed gave the appearance of being cool, calm and collected, in spite of the obvious pressure he was faced with.



WILLIS REED (right) in action as the new coach of the New York Knicks.

"There are states of nervousness that you go through," said Reed, "that you may not even be aware of. But it wasn't like I was afraid to go out there."

In the victory over the Kings, Reed sat on the bench while his assistants, Nat Frazier and Dick McGuire, advised him on the technical aspects of the game. When asked if he was going to be a "standup" coach, Reed replied, "That depends on how hot the seat gets. I may need an ice pack to sit down."

After fielding very strong teams in the early 1970's, the past few seasons have been very disappointing for the Knicks. The game against Kansas City also marked the debut of four players who had been handpicked by Reed — rookies Toby Knight, Ray Williams and Glen Gondrezick, along with veteran guard Jim Cleamons.

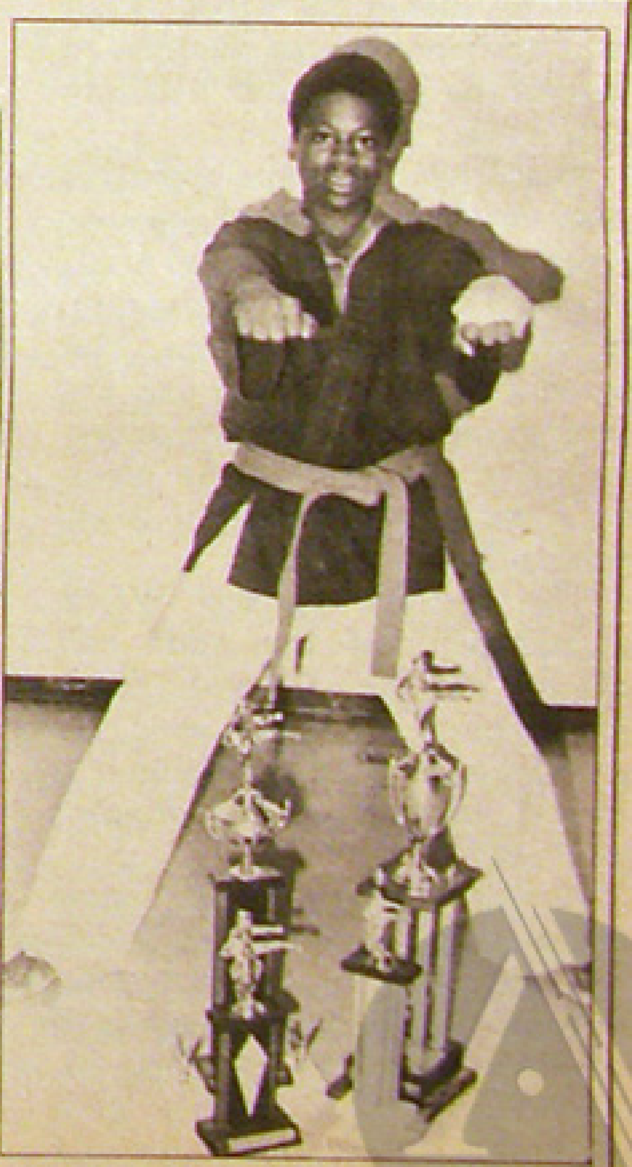
NOT VERY VOCAL

Although during games and practices he is not very vocal, Reed is literally revered by his players. In New York, Reed gained a reputation for his preparedness and his tenacity, especially in clutch games. During practice sessions his assistants do the instructing, but whenever Reed wants to make a point he gets complete attention.

O.C.L.C. Karate Team Wins







(Daly City, Calif.) - The Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC) Martial Arts Team was victorious once again last Sunday at the Pacific Coast Karate Championships.

BOBBY LEE (left, above and right) won the junior boys' title, LISA WALKER (center, above and left photo) came in first in the senior women's division and CAROL WALLACE won the first place trophy in the women's lightweight division.

BPINS photos

Biko Inquest

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

as well as opponents of the apartheid regime, first alleged that Biko died of a hunger strike. He was forced to withdraw this bizarre story when it was thoroughly discredited by Biko's family and friends.

Last week, Kruger came up with a new "story," insinuating that Biko may have been injured while struggling with police.

"I believe they must have beaten him up," Biko's widow Ntsikie said. She insisted that her husband was not the type of person who would have struggled with the police.

Lawyers in the case have been told that the police may claim that Biko struck his own head on the wall of his cell.

Sources indicated that future investigations would cast serious doubts on the medical competence of four doctors who examined Biko in Port Elizabeth after he lost his appetite and developed a weakness in his limbs. It is highly suspicious that the doctors failed to find any brain damage in the young Azanian activist, despite several examinations.

Their decision that he could travel by car the 750 miles from Port Elizabeth to Pretoria is equally as puzzling. Biko languished in a Pretoria prison for several hours before receiving medical attention late in the afternoon of September 12. He died that night.

Last year, four police were cleared of charges of culpable (premeditated) homicide in the death of a Black activist in the African National Congress (ANC). The judge in the case, however, stated his strong belief that the man was murdered despite the government's failure to prove it.

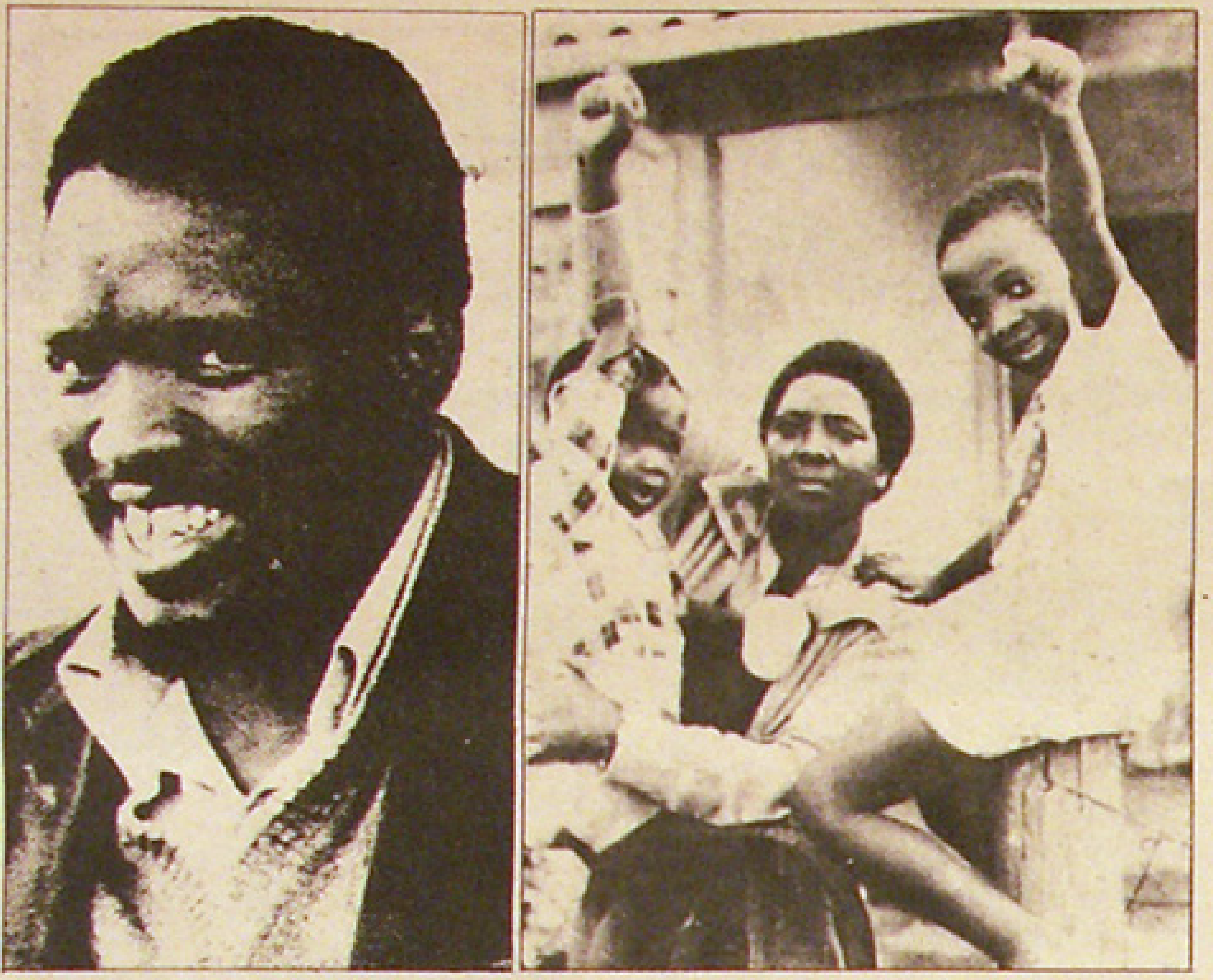
Meanwhile, the apartheid regime continued its crackdown on Black political protest last week following the October 19 banning of 18 Black organizations, the arrest of over 70 people and the closing of three newspapers, including the *World*, the country's most widely read Black publication.

(The owners of the *World* announced that the staff and offices of the banned Black newspaper will be used to produce an expanded version of a weekly publication for Blacks, the *Post.*)

Eleven Black ministers were arrested last week on two separate occasions for demonstrating in front of police headquarters in Johannesburg. On October 26, when four of the clergymen were detained, they were carrying Bibles and banners with such slogans as, "Why Apartheid? Why Oppression?" The four were charged with holding an unlawful assembly.

Twelve Azanians were arrested for holding a charity benefit show to raise funds for the legal defense of schoolchildren who have been arrested for anti-government protests during the last several months.

The severe repression initiated by the South African government in the last two weeks is an indication that the extreme right-wing of the N.P. has won out over the more "liberal" segment, the *Christian Science Monitor* reports. Proof of this, the newspaper states, lies in the prestigious election of Kruger over a month ago as deputy leader of the N.P. caucus in Transvaal Province.



Slain Black activist STEVE BIKO is survived by his wife NTSIKIE and their children SAKARO, 2, and NKOSINATHI, 6.

Black Mental Patients Abused

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

cation of the Church of Scientology.

The so-called "Mental Health Amendment Bill" was introduced just two days after the Church of Scientology of South Africa's *Peace and Freedom* newspaper published the first of a series of damning photo exposes on the fate of some 8 to 9,000 Blacks being warehoused in slave labor camps thinly disguised as mental hospitals.

As was reported in THE BLACK PANTHER last year (July 17, 1976), the *Peace and Freedom* articles revealed more than 8,000 Blacks who had been labeled "mentally ill" or "socially defective" were being incarcerated in privately owned or government sanctioned mental camps and were being hired out to private businesses as a slave labor force. The "hospitals," some of which are abandoned mining compounds and mine shafts, are being run by Smith-Mitchell and Company which buys licenses from the South African Department of Health.

PRIVATE COMPANY

The private company makes sizable profits using Black "patients" to make coat hangers, brushes, luggage tags, and other items, and in some instances even hires out inmates under contract to other member companies in the Smith-Mitchell group. Later Scientology investigations revealed the slave camp owners are linked to the Rockefeller Chase-Manhattan Bank in the United States.

South African "Minister of Health" Shalk Van der Merwe vehemently denied even the existence of the labor camps despite explicit photographic evidence to the contrary.



Cruel living conditions found in South African mental hospital.

"End Privilege"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

Qoboza said, "is what has happened in the past 18 months in Soweto. It is the success young people have had in proselytizing the older generation on what politics in 1977 are all about."

Explaining the impact of the Black Consciousness Movement, the 39-year-old *World* editor, a former Nieman fellow at Harvard University, noted:

"The South African government fails to understand what Black Consciousness is all about. To call it communism is nonsense. Black Consciousness is an honest attempt by Blacks to rid themselves of an inferior complex that resulted from decades of political domination, economic discrimination and social depredation."

Described by his friends as "the gentle whirlwind" and "a born conciliator," Qoboza made the *World* an unrelenting foe of the apartheid regime, particularly in the months following the initial Soweto rebellion. He has repeatedly demanded that "Prime Minister" John Vorster fire "Justice Minister" James Kruger, chief administrator of the country's police and prisons.



South African security police arrest Azanian reporter.

In the words of the jailed Black editor, who is married and has five children, "The days of good 'kaffirs' [racist term for Blacks in South Africa] and obedient Blacks, like the ox-wagon era, are gone."

Qoboza, who suffers from high blood pressure and an ulcer, was briefly detained by the Vorster regime in December, 1976. Security police, armed with submachine and machine guns, ransacked his Soweto home, searching for "communist" and radical political material. Taken to police headquarters, he was forced to stand up for eight hours straight while being questioned.

Arizona Undocumented Workers Strike

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

M-COP organizers access to the fields.

The move to organize undocumented workers is seen as particularly significant, since in the past they have been used by employers as strike breakers. They are recruited by growers as a cheap source of labor, since their illegal status makes them the target of harassment and makes organizing difficult. If permitted to unionize, wage levels for these farm workers would increase.

While employers deduct taxes from their paychecks, undocumented workers receive almost none of the benefits or government services these taxes are supposed to cover.

ARROWHEAD RANCHES

Arrowhead Ranches is a subsidiary of Goldmar, Inc., a real estate and investment firm owned by Robert Goldwater (brother of U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater) and the Martori family of Scottsdale.

A recent syndicated series of articles by the Investigative Reporters and Editors (IRE) reported the Goldwaters and the Martoris as having questionable connections with organized crime in this booming Southwestern state.

Farm workers in the area live in desperate poverty, finding shelter in orange crates and makeshift tents beneath the trees they pick every day. They are paid $1.00 to $1.75 an hour — even less than the bare $2.20 an hour minimum that farmers are required to pay employees under the Fair Labor Standards Law.

At the Goldmar operation, workers are paid only $.60 per bag of citrus fruit — $.20 less than the other area ranches. Boys as young as 11 and veteran migrants in their late 30's have come to the Goldwater farm for the last two decades to work the jobs that no one else will take.

In the groves the men call home, there is no sanitation or water — workers rely for clean water only on the spigots behind the company stores miles away. The men most often use the water in the irrigation ditches that run along the rows of lemon trees for their drinking and bathing water. They cook on wood fires a daily diet of tortillas, beans and lard.

With no sanitation facilities, the garbage and excretion is left to breed disease bacteria in the humid acres of orchard. □

Letters to the Editor

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

Before closing my letter, allow me to ask if possible, would you send me a few papers? There are several brothers that I know who would appreciate them. And if you decide to place my letter in the paper, feel free.

Later on, Black man.

Bro. Albert Clark #79909
Camp-J-Shark-4-R-5
State Penitentiary
Angola, Ga. 70712

AWARE AND READY

Comrade Elaine,

Funds have allowed me the privilege of responding to your letter in regards to the BPP paper and other issues. I am receiving THE BLACK PANTHER and offer my thanks to the Party for this privilege of enlightment via its organ.

To be perfectly frank, I am at a standstill in efforts to recruit able-minded and bodied brothers to partake of the tasks needed to bring about freedom. Defeat is not the issue nor the case. I am just incapable of rousing the gentle giant from his sleep at present. Do you have any ideas that may bring light to this issue? It is my belief that one must understand something or someone before constructive change can be brought about. In dealing with my southern brothers, I have yet to grasp the link that keeps them mentally bound to the doomsday drama of European law and social structure. It would seem that prison would be the setting necessary to remove the illusion of equality or whatever they feel they stand to by chance gain from their subservient role in the super structure.

I've been reading Eastern literature and still have yet to find the dope that makes Black men and women addicted to Amerikanism.

I and the comrades here are strongly determined to carry forth the struggle and again recruit if at all possible.

Comrade Elaine, how is your health and well-being? Isolation is no excuse for lack of inquiry into the situation and condition of a comrade. May the power you possess forever be at maximum capacity.

In Struggle,
I remain, Aware and Ready,

Joe X Luther #27603
835 W. Morgan St.
Raleigh, N.C.

Albany Recall

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

him, calling the retired city administrator "out of step" and an impediment to progressive changes in city government.

The "old guard," right-wing recall forces have made the elderly Turner's resignation a major issue in the campaign.

John Birch society member Jerry Talley says he is not active in the recall, though he signed the recall petition.

Talley accuses the progressive coalition of illegal political campaigning in the Senior Citizens Center: "Their campaign is to ... make them (seniors) depend on the city. It was to get them in debt to the government.

"I read this in the paper, probably the *Gazette*... Let their (seniors') families take care of them. That's what I did with my mother," Talley says callously.

Many recall foes suspect that powerful sources are funneling and laundering contributions through a secret recall war chest. A disclosure statement reveals $2,700 in small, miscellaneous donations under $50; the sole $50 gift is from Chuck Call, son of former city council member *Hubert Call. The senior Call is* now in a state prison for receiving stolen property at his jewelry store. Jackson took his place on the council.

Early poll closing is an issue, according to Griffin. He has asked the city clerk not to close at 7 p.m. as announced, because five to 10 per cent more votes can be cast in the crucial final hour. A light voter turnout would aid the recall forces. □

S.F. Housing Crisis

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

town Center (Nihonmachi and Fillmore residents) were okayed by government officials *without* voter approval.

With the help of the Redevelopment Agency, families and small businesses were and are evicted to make way for such projects. Because of the now-limited amount of housing, the neighborhood becomes more crowded. Remaining families and small businesses must pay higher property taxes and rent goes up accordingly.

Renovation of the International Hotel would be less expensive than building 155 new units in Chinatown. Building costs alone for new units would exceed five million dollars, according to federal estimates. □

F.B.I. Secret War Against The B.P.P.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

ernment, the FBI maintains between 1.5 and 2 million pages of documents on the Black Panther Party and its leadership; the CIA has more than 600,000 pages of information and the Postal Service has over 6,000 separate files on BPP members and supporters.

Small wonder, the meager Senate Select Committee revelations last year on the federal police conspiracy to "disrupt, discredit and destroy" the Black Panther Party were called only "the tip of the iceberg."

From the FBI documents furnished Huey in September, a basic three-pronged war against him is outlined: (1) to create a false public impression that the now 35-year-old BPP leader had "sold out" for money; (2) to attempt to discredit Huey in the eyes of other BPP members; and (3) to create divisions and increase mistrust within the BPP through a flow of misinformation and lies.

Chief among the plots to discredit Huey following his release from close to three years of unjust incarceration on August 5, 1970, was the bizarre plan to implicate him in the capture of Angela Davis, who was arrested on a fugitive warrant in New York City on October 13, 1970.

Sixteen days later, on October 29, 1970, the New York FBI office sent the following letter to Hoover in Washington, D.C.:

"Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies each of two suggested letters designed to cause disruption with BPP...

"On 10/26/70 [name scratched out] reliable in the past, advised there have been 'rumblings' in the Negro communities of Brooklyn that POINDEXTER 'fingered' DAVIS. This same source stated that he had heard rumors that Ebony *Magazine, a weekly Negro magazine, was presently attempting to determine if this rumor had any semblance of credence.*



BPINS photo

HUEY P. NEWTON has been a constant target of FBI COINTELPRO treachery.

Source stated that these rumors were not confined to Brooklyn, N.Y., but was under impression Ebony *Magazine was receiving similar 'rumblings' from Chicago and Los Angeles.*

"NYO feels that any counter-intelligence program directed against POINDEXTER would be superficious since POINDEXTER's activities in the Black Nationalist field are nominal, at the best.

"In view of the fact that there is suspicion in the Negro community that DAVIS was 'set up,' NYO suggests that HUEY NEWTON, Supreme Commander of the BPP, be cast in the light as 'finger man'. If such a ploy could be successfully carried out it might result in disruption in the Black Nationalist field as well as divorcing BPP from CPUSA and Militant New Left groups....

"If this proposal meets with the satisfaction of the Bureau the letter designated for Ebony Magazine, which begins with the words, 'Dear Brothers and 'Sisters, would be mailed from a Negro area in Chicago, Ill. The second letter for the Village Voice *would be mailed from NYC."*

The first "anonymous" letter, filled with all the 'right" rhetoric, read:

"Dear Brothers and Sisters:

"As of this writing, our lovely Sister Angela languishes in jail and her chances of freedom seem remote. She's got to pay the man, right? But the question I put to you is: Who did the man pay?

"You know and I know the pigs can't come up with a Black in a Black community just by driving around the streets and hassling the Brothers. I tell you that Sister Davis would still be free if her capture was left to the federal pigs alone. Of course, it was not that way at all. There was bread — lots of pure cash rye — put into an eager black hand which in turn twisted the knife of treachery in our Sister's back.

"Now, the big question is who? Who was the cat who dishonored his skin and took the 30 pieces of silver? Some of the cats in New York and Chicago point their fingers at Poindexter. Poindexter says no. Naturally, he says no. You wouldn't expect him to say 'yes' would you? Well, maybe he's right. Little Davy just don't fit the picture....no brains, and he's a shooter.

"Some of the west coast cats are looking hard at Brother Newton. Shit, you say, Huey would never sell out to pig country. He's a dedicated Nationalist, leader of the Brothers and Sisters and a cat with real soul. Maybe it's bullshit, but let's look at Huey a little closer. He gets sprung from a stiff rap in August. The man suddenly turns kind and sets our Brother free. In that same month Sister Angela is among the missing as the result of a frame the pigs laid on her. What did Huey give for the sunlight and flowers? Or better still, what did the man give sweet Huey? How come Huey's size 12 mouth has been zippered since our Sister's bust? Nothing, he says. Absolutely nothing. Not one appeal for justice. No TV, no papers, no radio, no nothing. He got five grand, so the cats say. It's enough to make a man wonder. Wouldn't be surprised if Huey didn't split the scene soon. I, for one, will be most interested.

"A friend of Sister Angela"

The second "anonymous" letter was briefer:

"Sister Angela is in jail. Poindexter is free. Huey Newton is free. David P. is a dumb-head and a hop-head. Forget him. But Huey is smart. Gets along well with the MAN. The question is: Did this cat bank five big bills lately......a gift from the federal pigs?

"Concerned Brother"

The FBI's phony letter-writing campaign was not new. In early 1969, the Chicago FBI office sent a similar "anonymous" letter to Jeff Fort, then leader of the Blackstone Rangers street gang, falsely claiming knowledge of a BPP plot to murder him.

The purpose of the letter was to thwart moves toward political unity between the Blackstone Rangers and the BPP, and to cause gang members to retaliate against the BPP leadership, setting up an FBI-instigated assassination attempt against then Chicago BPP leader Fred Hampton. **TO BE CONTINUED**

U.S. Vetoes Sanctions Against South Africa

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

Africa. Several Western nations, including the U.S. and France, have aided the apartheid regime in the nuclear field.

In an interview on the eve of the Security Council vote, Ambassador Young stated his opposition to an American ban on the shipment of nuclear fuel to South Africa, maintaining that such a move might encourage that country to step up its own ability to produce nuclear weapons. (See Africa in Focus, page 18.)

During last Friday's heated and lengthy Security Council debate, Nigerian Foreign Minister Brigadier Gen. Joseph N. Garba, referring to the U.S.'s recalling of its ambassador to South Africa, William Bowdler, complained that such a move was inadequate. He added that the "friends of South Africa" must do more by halting new investments to the country and phasing out their financial ties.

Leaders of the South African government and the country's private sector have initiated emergency measures to counter the sanctions threat, writes Christopher Munnion in the *London Telegraph*.

A leading White South African economist predicted that his country could withstand a sustained economic boycott, although living standards would drop severely. Professor Arnt Spandau of the University of Witwatersrand also said that a trade boycott would increase Britain's unemployment by 70,000 and that of Black South Africans by 37,000. □

HUEY P. NEWTON AT PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

tutes, because they are always victims of arrest, are ripe for a payoff. The payoff can come in money or can come in the form of saying, 'Just don't arrest me.' It was brought out in court that one of these unfortunate women must have started prostitution when she was 13. She's 20 now. Michelle Jenkins said that she uses Orloff and the police as references for her O.R. (own recognizance), and that she's quickly bailed out of jail.

"The case is just ridiculous. What really disturbs me is that the incident in Richmond is used in the papers in order to prejudice any jury that would ever try the case as a whole.

"The case is in good shape in the courtroom as far as a legal angle is concerned. As far as the public angle, it is in very bad shape. But, after all, you are not tried just by legalities, you are tried by a jury.

"I do not know how I can get a fair trial, but I still believe that with the kind of support that I see out here tonight, that, in spite of an unfair trial, I will be acquitted. I will still be acquitted because I believe in the people, and the people have the final say.

"The American people are learning more and more that one politician and one agency do not decide what happens in this country, but the will of the people really decides.

MORE AWARE

"We are becoming more and more aware that until we are able to organize in such a way and find the oneness and the productivity of our existence, that we have the power to make politicians and break politicians and also to move people like Orloff not only out of the courtroom, but, with the kind of activities he is engaging in — I call them criminal — we might have to put him where he belongs, and that is in prison.

"But we will not put him in the kind of prison that they usually put me in. We will make it a community that is therapeutic for him, in other words, we might bring him out here one night. It wouldn't hurt.

"I am not going to talk very long. I will open up now to questions. When Davey Napier first approached me about this meeting, I had many things to say. I was organized, but that slowly deteriorated as the week went by with eight hours a day in court and all these other very frustrating things happening. So please forgive me if I don't stay with you very long, but I thank you very much for coming out."



HUEY P. NEWTON

QUESTION: "What did you do while you were in Cuba?"

HUEY: "For the first six months I and my family — my wife Gwen and my two children, Ronnie, who is now 12, and Jessica, who is 10 — were the guests of the government. We were given a grand tour of the country because the government and the people were very kind.

"For six months we traveled throughout Cuba. We lived in every province from two weeks to four months. After the six months, I was asked what kind of work I wanted to engage in. They encouraged me to take a job at the University of Havana teaching social movements in the United States. I declined the job because I knew that Cuba was basically an agricultural society and the way that you really get to know Cuba is to live in the countryside.

"So I asked if I could live in the countryside and cut cane because I wanted to be a good citizen of Cuba. The Cubans notified me that they did not allow North Americans, even in the Venceremos Brigade, to cut cane because they are counterproductive. It is kind of difficult to do the work and adjust to the heat. It's about 110 degrees in the cane fields so I could understand how some of us would be counterproductive in that kind of weather.

"I still maintained that I wanted to live in the countryside, and the Cubans suggested that I work in a factory. I ended up working in a truck plant that repaired cement trucks. I wasn't very good at it but they were very patient with me.

"The main thing I learned was the relationship of the people on the job. It wasn't only a job, it was a center, an extended part of the community. I lived in Santa Clara and Las Dias about 250 miles from Havana. It is basically an agricultural community with a few growing industrial plants, such as a cement plant and a refrigerator factory.

FULFILLING THING

"While working there I saw that the work experience could be a fulfilling thing and could be the start of returning work to meaningful play. It could really be an experience where people get together not just to earn money but get together in a spiritual union.

"After I had been working for about a month, the toilet in the house broke down. Well, I'm not very good at plumbing, so I asked my wife Gwen, 'What are we going to do? We'll have to call the plumber.' The trouble is that there were no yellow pages in the phone book; as a matter of fact, I didn't have a phone.

"I did not know what to do so I asked the companeros at the job what I should do or who I should call. I asked them if there was any central maintenance service, but they did not know what I was talking about. They wanted to know what was wrong, and I explained it to them. They said to wait until after the job, and they pointed out a plumber and a few other people who would go up to my house after we finished working to repair the toilet.

"And that is what happened. Of course, I wanted to pay them, but they said no and were somewhat insulted. They said that when their toilets broke down, I could come and help them.

"That is how things are repaired. If you cannot find the person with the expertise on your job, then you look inside your apartment complex, and you always find someone who can repair these things.

"I saw how much energy is wasted in this country in buildings and all this division of services of labor when nobody knows how to do anything. At the same time, we have a million different agencies to confuse us and also bombard us with classified ads and advertising on television. Everything in Cuba is done by the community and through the job center.

"I became very familiar with Cuba and learned to really love it. I recognize that Cuba is not a model for the United States because Cuba is a developing country whereas the United States is a highly developed, technological country. Some of the basic principles of Cuba, such as the principle of productivity, will have to be established here before there is any peace and well-being in this country.

"As far as people feeling freedom, after we become advanced in technology, we will have gotten big enough to become small again.

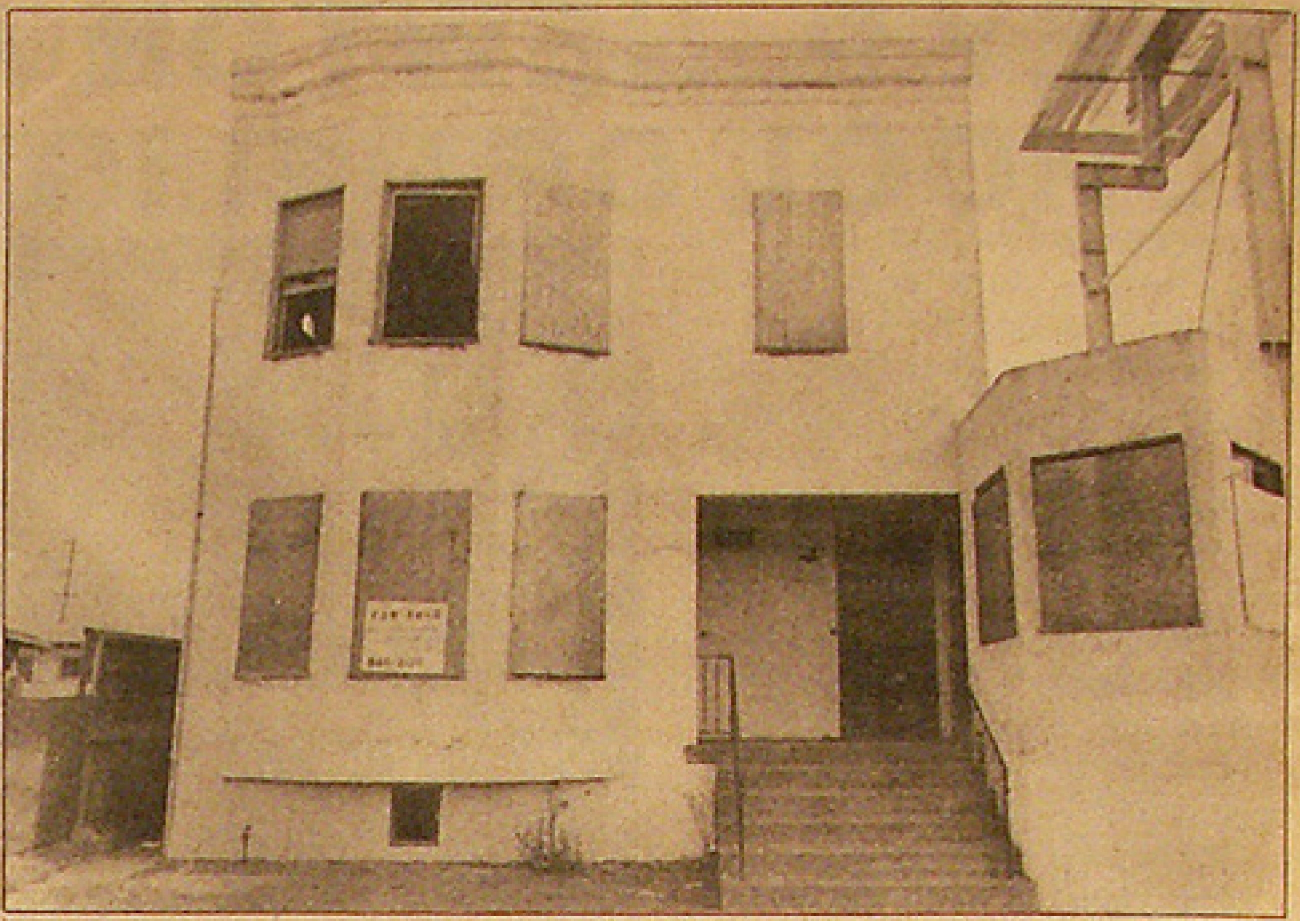
"I think that we are going toward an age that, if the people direct that age and put it in its proper perspective, perhaps we can make things smaller and return them to the community so that the community can operate these facilities which affect our lives and so we all can understand our natural reserves; how to use ecology; how to use our machinery in a rational way on a community level; and no one will feel threatened by it. I think it is quite possible.

"Whether it will happen like that, I do not know. I know it will not happen unless we have the will, the direction and the understanding of where we want to go. I think that at this point in the country, after our great struggles of the '60's, we lost direction because we didn't realize that we did not have a real direction in the first place."

TO BE CONTINUED

A Public Service By THE BLACK PANTHER

NEW HOUSING PROGRAMS AID LOW-INCOME FAMILIES



There are several housing programs operated by Oakland's Office of Community Development designed to provide assistance for rehabilitating run-down or vacant buildings.



(Oakland, Calif.) - Oakland residents are urged to participate in a number of housing programs sponsored by the city's Office of Community Development which are designed to provide decent, low-cost dwellings to eligible families.

There are numerous housing programs available to low-income residents, among them:

•Home Maintenance and Improvement — Utilizes low-interest municipal revolving loan funds to provide financial assistance to low-and moderincome owner/occupants of one to four-room family dwellings for the rehabilitation of their homes.

•Vacant Housing Program — Acquires, rehabilitates and sells vacant houses in low- and moderate-income families who agree to live in these houses for a minimum number of years.

•Home Management Counseling — Provides housing information and counseling to individuals and families who reside within the seven Community Development (C.D.) districts. Among the counseling services provided are default and delinquency, housing information and referrals, rehabilitation and maintenance information and housing discrimination.

•Urban Homesteading — Acquires vacant properties made available by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and sells them for $1.00 to eligible persons who agree to bring them up to code and occupy them for five years. "Homesteaders" are recruited every four months through Community Development District Boards, community groups and advertising in local newspapers.

•Environmental Improvements — Improves and upgrades publicly-owned facilities such as open-air recreational facilities, streets, traffic controls, etc.

•Clean-Up Program — Complements city services by assisting residents in removing unwanted trash. Abandoned automobile removal, vacant lot cleaning, and, as needed, street sweeping, are among the services offered.

•Paint and Weatherization Program — Provides free painting and weatherization services to low-income homeowners to meet eligibility requirements. Approximately 200 homes for painting and 200 homes for weatherization are scheduled for 1977-78, with some homes receiving both services. At the same time, this program also trains CETA-eligible persons in the painting and insulation trades.

•Self-Help Paint Program — Provides free exterior paint, brushes, tools and limited technical assistance to eligible homeowners who agree to paint their own homes.

•Grove-Shafter Replacement Housing — Will provide a 100-unit cooperative of rehabilitated buildings in Oak Center and 160 units of rehabilitated single-family homes in East Oakland for persons relocated because of the completion of the Grove-Shafter Freeway.

Oakland's seven C.D. districts — North Oakland, West Oakland, Chinatown and Central, San Antonio, Fruitvale, East Oakland and Elmhurst — all lie within the "flatlands" of the city. If you are a low-income resident living in any of these areas, you may be eligible to participate in these programs. Eligibility requirements vary for each program.

In the Elmhurst C.D. district alone 155 applications have been approved for the self-help painting program and 33 families have benefited from the homesteading program. Presently, 191 applications are going through the approval process in this district for the Home Maintenance and Improvement Program.

If you are residing in any of Oakland's C.D. districts and you think you may be eligible for any of these programs, contact the Office of Community Development, 1333 Broadway, Oakland, California 94612, (415) 834-2010.☐



Map of Oakland's seven Community Development (C.D.) districts. If you live in one of these districts you may be eligible for one of several housing programs.